DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Colder and fair; winds west to northwest.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,589. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller's artillery has destroyed the foot bridge at Colenso to prevent the Boers crossing to the south of the Tugela River. Ladysmith is still being bombarded. The Boers state their losses were only thirty in killed in the battle with Gen. Buller. French miners at St. Etienne have decided to go on strike today. The companies have refused to meet their demands for an increase of wages. Queen Victoria and the royal family spent Christmas at Windsor. The Kaiser and his family observed the day at Potsdam. Oscar Wilde may have to fight a duel. Baron Ludlow of Heywood died at London yesterday.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The new Masonic Temple in Boston, on the site of the building recently burned, is to be dedicated to-morrow.

Ex-Secretary Alger has written to The Washington Post, claiming credit for himself and Senator Foraker for the gold plank in the St. Louis platform.

Harry Haffner, nineteen years old, stabbed his father yesterday after a quarrel over Christmas gifts. The father died in a few minutes. A claim of self-defense is made.

An earthquake shock did considerable damage at San Jacinto and Hemet, Riverside County, California. No lives were lost. Tourists at Los Angeles were greatly alarmed.

Page 2.

The Republican organization leaders have determined that the session of the State Legislature shall be a short one, and that all unnecessary legislation shall be avoided.

Page 3.

The decision in the Skaneateles water case seems to bear some relation to the Ramapo contest in this city, but opposing counsel hold opposite views.

Page 4.

The Lawton fund now amounts to almost $15,000. New Yorkers have promised large subscriptions.

The War Department issued a report yesterday on the relief work in Puerto Rico, showing that much aid is yet needed.

There was a slight fire in the Hotel Altert, which was nearly extinguished by the employes before the arrival of the firemen.

The bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster reached Newport News yesterday and will be interred in Arlington Cemetery Thursday.

Gov. Gen. Wood says he intends to order work begun at once on the improvement of Cuban highways. The school system is also to be reorganized.

Nicholas Davis, a trooper of the Third Cavalry, who fired at his comrades at Fort Myer, Va., has been committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Page 5.

The eighth annual intercollegiate chess tournament opened in this city yesterday afternoon. First honors were won by Harvard.

Page 8.

Roland B. Molineux was visited in the Tombs by his parents and his wife.

The prisoners at Sing Sing enjoyed a minstrel show given by some of their number and received extra food.

Samuel A. Phillips, a publisher, was held on the charge of opening a letter addressed to a woman formerly employed by him as a stenographer.

The feast of Christmas was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral with masses in the morning and vespers in the afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant at the solemn pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. Services were held in most other city churches.

Page 12.

John D. Crimmins gave his annual dinner to the inmates of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Frank Tilford provided a Christmas dinner and a vaudeville entertainment for 600 newsboys at Lyric Hall.

The newsboys of the Brace Memorial Lodging House and many others whom they invited were treated to a good dinner.

Three thousand homeless men were fed at Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's Christmas dinner at the Metamora Club, on the Bowery.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
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Society.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

OPERATIC SURPRISE RUMORED.

Reported that Manager Maurice Grau Has Engaged Either Mme. Melba or Jean de Reszke.

Rumors were plentiful last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House regarding an important engagement which it was said Maurice Grau would consummate this morning with the representative of a prominent prima donna.

It was strongly hinted that Mr. Grau's surprise, which, it was said, he intended to make public to-night, was none less than the engagement of Mme. Melba, while another rumor had it that word had been received from Jean de Reszke announcing that he would return to this country to fill a brief engagement, making his last appearance in America.

TALK OF A NEW BIG HOTEL.

Boston and Philadelphia Men Said to be Negotiating for the Brunswick and Other Property.

The report is in circulation that a syndicate of Boston and Philadelphia capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of the old Brunswick Hotel property, on Fifth Avenue, and that it also seeks to purchase four houses on the north side of Twenty-sixth Street, facing Madison Square.

Should it succeed it is said it will build on the site a hotel equal to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Man and Woman Killed by a Train.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—George Webber, forty years old, and Magdalena Weiner, aged thirty-eight, residents of Depew, attended church at Lancaster last night. As they had not returned to their homes this morning a search was made for them. The mangled bodies of both were found near the New York Central station at Grimesville. It was evident that they had been struck by a train while walking on the tracks.

Five Killed in Montana Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 25.—In a head-end collision between two freight trains on the Northern Pacific Railway a short distance west of Drummond, Mon., at 9:30 o'clock this morning five men were instantly killed. The dead are Engineer Rheim, Fireman Cutler, Conductor McCarthy, the head brakeman, name unknown, and a man named Beebe. The accident was caused, it is said, by one of the freight trains running beyond the designated meeting point.

Bushrod Underwood Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Bushrod Underwood, who achieved fame as a scout in the Army of Northern Virginia, died here today aged fifty-six years. Many deeds requiring great coolness and courage were credited to him by Gen. R. E. Lee and Col. John O. Mosby of the Third Virginia Cavalry, to which command he belonged.

President Commutes a Sentence.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—John S. Hoshall, who was sentenced eight months ago, in the United States District Court, to ten years' imprisonment in the city jail for a violation of the postal laws, has been released from jail, his sentence having been commuted by President McKinley. Hoshall was a medical student at one of the colleges here at the time of his arrest.

PLATT ON MOSS'S REPORT

Senator Thinks Committee Will Make Its Own Recommendations.

HE KNOWS NOTHING OF MOSS

On Charter Revision in Legislature—Tammany Officeholders Say Counsel's Suggestions Are Borrowed.

Organization Republicans were much interested yesterday in the report made public by Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Investigating Committee, in which he presented his case to the committee. There was considerable discussion as to the probability of the committee accepting Mr. Moss's report, and the opinion was freely expressed that the committee would prepare a report of its own to submit to the Legislature. Senator Platt was asked last night if he had read the report. He said:

"I don't know Moss. I never met him, and I know nothing about his report. Mr. Moss evidently has been laboring under the delusion that he is the committee. I have understood that the next Legislature would expect a report from the committee appointed by the last Assembly. I don't know that they expect a report from Mr. Moss."

Senator Platt was asked if any amendments to the city charter, based on the testimony brought out at the investigation, would be made this Winter.

"When it was decided that the Governor should appoint a Charter Revision Commission," he said, "I understood it was agreed that certain emergency amendments would be made in the Legislature this Winter.

"Whatever amendments are made will be based on the report and recommendations of the investigating committee."

"Will one of these amendments be to reduce the Mayoralty term?" was asked.

"It may be," was the reply.

"Will another abolish one branch of the Municipal Assembly?"

"Probably, although all these questions will be left to the Legislature to decide," was his reply.

OFFICEHOLDERS' OPINIONS.

In Tammany circles little concern was expressed at the tenor of the report of Mr. Moss. Those of the municipal officeholders who were directly interested expected such a report from the line of questioning pursued by Mr. Moss, and others affected indifference.

Corporation Counsel Whalen voiced the sentiments expressed by the majority of his fellow officeholders when he remarked, "Mr. Moss, in his report, has gathered together all the suggestions for charter amendments, no matter by whom they originated, and has presented them to the committee as the consequence of his investigations. Tammany Hall, as a political unit, will not oppose them, so far as I know, even if all of them are submitted as possible amendments to the charter."

The officeholders who read the report were chiefly interested in the chapter in which it is charged that Richard Croker, by reason of his connection with Tammany Hall, is in a position to enrich himself through contracts with subservient members of his party, and that his influence is felt in the business of corporations and firms which have dealings with the city or with private citizens. Friends of Mr. Croker who were seen by a reporter for THE TIMES declined to discuss this phase of the report further than to say that Mr. Croker had been reasonably frank in his answers to the committee.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, when asked for his opinion on the report, said:

"It is a consummation of every suggestion for charter amendment that has been made in the last two years. Mr. Moss has collated the suspicions of others, in addition to what he has adduced at the hearings of the committee, and as a result his report lacks the coherency and rationality that should make it a valuable guide to the committee for whom it is counsel and the Legislature. I doubt if either body will take it half as seriously as it is made. Aside from his suggestions which relate to the Law Department I do not care to discuss the report, because I have not given it much attention.

"Mr. Moss asks, among other things, that the Corporation Counsel should be deprived of the power to consent to the entry of judgments against the city. This has for fifty years been one of the attributes of the Corporation Counsel, and I do not agree with him that my actions have shown that it is a dangerous power. I am sure that this suggestion did not originate with Mr. Moss. He has 'borrowed' it from the Controller. Default judgments have only been entered against the city in cases where the city has not had the adequate defense, and no matter in whom the power to make them is vested the method can hardly be changed.

MR. WHALEN OBJECTS.

"As to Mr. Moss's desire to have the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Tax Department removed from the Board of Estimate, I can only say that that is a suggestion which will overthrow the traditions of twenty-five years, in all of which time the Corporation Counsel has been a member of that body without arousing any demand for his removal. As the law officer of the city he should, I believe, be a component part of all the important boards. If his advice is worth anything at all, it should be especially valuable in matters with which the Board of Estimate has to deal. I do not believe the committee will regard Mr. Moss's suggestions with seriousness, so I do not propose to make anything like a formal reply to him."

Controller Coler was unwilling to discuss the report, except in so far as it related to his department. He said that many of the suggestions made by Mr. Moss were proposed by him long before the Mazet committee began its work. He continued:

"I have long felt and have frequently said that a limit should be placed by law on the amount of city bonds that may be sold at one time. At present, when a bond sale becomes necessary, we sell all the bonds we can. Sometimes this amount aggregates $10,000,000. This has a tendency to depreciate the price of city bonds, and I feel sure that with a limit of, say, $5,000,000, at one sale, better bids can be secured. The ultimate fixing of the date of tax collection as Jan. 1 of each year is another suggestion of mine, which will doubtless be of great benefit to the city, and will obviate the borrowing of money early in the year upon the prospective tax collections.

"As to depriving the Corporation Counsel of the right to confess judgment, I feel very strongly, and if the committee does not offer an amendment to this effect I shall do so. I consider the power now vested in the Law Department as an exceedingly dangerous one, and I hope that something will be done which will take it away, or at any rate lessen it.

"The abolishment of the office of City Chamberlain I regard as a bad mistake. Gov. Roosevelt recommended it in his first message, but, though the Republicans had a large majority in the Legislature, none of them was willing to advocate such a radical measure. The Controller's office has all it can do now, and it would be unjust to add to its burden. There is urgent necessity for the continuance of the office of Chamberlain, and I trust that it will not be abolished."

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments were unwilling to discuss the reforms proposed by Mr. Moss in their department. These reforms, it was said, must come through a revision of the tax laws, and it was pointed out that a joint committee of the Legislature now has this subject under investigation.

MR. CLARKE'S ATTITUDE.

None of the members of the Mazet Committee would talk about Mr. Moss's report yesterday. The fact that John Proctor Clarke had not signed the document was pointed out by Republicans and Democrats alike as confirmation of the rumor that there is a lack of harmony between the committee and its counsel. It was also alleged that Mr. Clarke has disapproved of the tactics pursued by Mr. Moss, and that he had, as alleged, had the support of the majority of the committee. Mr. Clarke declined yesterday to receive the cards of reporters who called upon him. A friend of Mr. Clarke, however, said that his connection with the committee had closed, and that in all probability he would not take part in the discussion of Mr. Moss's report on Thursday next.

Mr. Moss, when asked last night what significance could be attached to the fact that the name of John Proctor Clarke had not been signed to the report, said that there was none. There was no disagreement between himself and Mr. Clarke, he said, but they had agreed that Mr. Moss should do the work of preparing the report. The matter was never submitted to Mr. Clarke while he was engaged upon it, and this was reason enough why he did not sign it.

ROLAND REED SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Actor in St. Luke's Hospital Suffering from Appendicitis—His Company Disbanded.

Roland Reed, the actor, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital yesterday afternoon from his residence, 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, suffering from appendicitis. His wife and several physicians were at his bedside until late last night and his condition was announced as critical. His company has been temporarily disbanded.

Mr. Reed arrived in New York about a week ago with his company, which was touring with "His Father's Boy." They came from the West and intended to remain here until after the holidays, when they were going to Rochester to continue the tour.

Mr. Reed attended the opera Saturday night and Sunday morning he was taken ill. His physician was called and yesterday it was decided to send the patient to the hospital, where an operation will be performed as soon as Mr. Reed's condition will permit, probably to-day.

BOSTON FREEMASONS' HOME.

New Temple One of the Finest Structures of Its Kind in the Country—To be Dedicated To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The splendid new Masonic Temple erected on the site of the old building burned some time ago is to be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies next Wednesday. The day is the feast of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of Freemasons throughout the world.

The new building is in some respects the finest home of Freemasonry in existence. The exterior is plain, but of elegant and pure design. There is a wide vestibule to the entrance, on Boylston Street, at either side of which is a niche. In these niches stand marble columns, surmounted by globes. The walls of the vestibule are covered with mosaics.

The entrance hall is twenty feet square. The floor is of mosaic and the walls of polished marble. The seal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is set in the centre of the floor. Leading from this hall is the grand stairway, built entirely of white marble. There are two landings between the entrance hall and the second floor. At the second landing is a statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, one of the most famous of the early members of the fraternity in New England.

On the second floor is the "fraternity parlor," measuring 91 feet by 54½ feet. It is not intended primarily for lodge meetings, but as a place where Freemasons may chat and smoke. It is beautifully furnished, and contains an elaborate fireplace and mantel in mosaic.

"Corinthian Hall" is on the floor above. This is the room specially designed for meetings, and is in every way one of the finest of its kind in this country. It measures 85 by 46 feet, and is two stories high. The architecture is of the pure Corinthian order, the colors being ivory, gold, and silver. The carpet and furniture were specially manufactured to harmonize with the decorations of the hall. On the north side is a fine organ, the case of which is in ivory and gold. In the corners of the chamber are statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Wisdom, respectively, while in the panel above the statue of Faith is a portrait of George Washington, who was also prominent in the circles of the order. There are also portraits of Benjamin Franklin, Gen. Lafayette, and of about forty Past Grand Masters. In this hall are to be held the meetings of the Grand Lodge and thirteen subordinate lodges.

Another beautiful chamber is "Gothic Hall," on the seventh floor. While there will also be meetings of Masonic bodies in this hall, its main purpose is that of entertainment. At one end is a stage, with a proscenium opening of 28 feet, while the length of the hall, including a gallery at the other end, is 91 feet. The stage is fitted up with all the paraphernalia necessary for an elaborate dramatic performance, while the drop curtain can hardly be surpassed in beauty in any theatre in the United States. It represents a body of mounted Knights Templars on their way to a crusade, and was painted by O. L. Story of this city, every detail being archaeologically accurate. The predominant color of "Gothic Hall" is a cheerful reddish tone. The floor is of oak, and the walls are paneled, with Gothic designs for the tracery, while painted on the panels are heraldic insignia in bright colors, gold and silver. In the gallery is a choir loft and organ. The ceiling is groined, with ribs and bosses of oak.

ALGER AND THE GOLD PLANK.

Ex-Secretary Says Senator Foraker Wrote It, and That He Added an Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The contest between Senator Foraker and H. H. Kohlsaat for the honor of the authorship of the gold plank in 1896 is complicated by the appearance of ex-Secretary Alger as a candidate. Mr. Alger, however, divides the credit with Senator Foraker. In a letter to The Washington Post the ex-Secretary says:

"There seems to be much contention as to the authorship of the financial plank adopted at the St. Louis Convention. I think The Chicago Tribune takes the wise view of the situation when it says: 'It matters not who wrote the plank. It was adopted by the convention, and was the unanimous voice of the delegates when adopted.'

"I was not a member of the Committee on Finance, but was much in consultation with many of the leading delegates, including Senator Hanna, upon that question. People then were in doubt about indorsing the gold standard who to-day would not think for a moment of permitting the free coinage of silver, even were all the other nations of the world to adopt it.

"On the night before the resolutions were presented to the convention, near midnight, Senator Foraker brought the financial plank (written in his own handwriting) to my room for consultation, and remained perhaps a half hour. The paragraph relating to free coinage, as adopted, read in part as follows:

"'We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement.'

"I suggested to the Senator that 'international agreement' might be used technically if any of the small countries of the world were to adopt it.

"After discussing the matter with the Senator the words 'with the leading commercial nations of the world' were inserted by me in my own handwriting. The plank was adopted verbatim as written by the Senator and interlined by myself, and the rough draft of it referred to was in the possession of Senator Foraker a year ago, and I presume he has it to-day, although I have not spoken to him since that time upon the subject, but I advised him then to keep it.

"I do not believe that any plank was prepared 'three or four days' before that time, because it was the one subject of discussion almost from the time the delegates arrived until the matter had been determined by the committee.

"It seems to me but just to all concerned that all facts in the matter be made known."

FATHER MALONE IN PERIL

Charges of Cruel Treatment Made Against Catholic Authorities.

HIS PEOPLE CANNOT SEE HIM

Widow of His Brother Declares Light and Water Are Denied Him—She Alleges a Cause.

Since the illness of the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, trouble as alleged has been brewing between the relatives of the dying priest and some of the authorities of the Roman Catholicolic Church in the Diocese of Brooklyn. A crisis is now reported to be at hand.

The alleged trouble first came into public notice in the church circles about three weeks ago, when Miss Marcella Malone, a niece of the venerable priest, alarmed the neighborhood by screaming from an upper window of the parish house, 69 South Third Street, "Police! Murder!" A number of policemen hastened to the house, and a crowd of several hundred persons quickly gathered. The police entered the house and were informed that the screams had been uttered by Miss Malone while suffering from nervousness owing to the serious illness of Father Malone.

Since Father Malone's illness Miss Malone, with her mother, the widow of Dr. Edward Malone, the priest's brother, and Sylvester Malone, a son of the doctor, have been staying at the Parish House, in order to be near the dying ecclesiastic.

At all the masses yesterday the Rev. Joseph O'Brien, Father Malone's first assistant, who has conducted the affairs of the church since his illness, asked for the prayers of the congregation for Father Malone. It is said that this was prompted by the fact that every day hundreds of parishioners call at the Parish House to see Father Malone and are refused admission.

At the parish house last night Mrs. Edward Malone was asked as to the condition of Father Malone, in view of Father O'Brien's request for prayers. She replied that many "hypocritical" utterances were made from the altar.

"I call them hypocritical," said Mrs. Malone, "because those who say them have no love for Father Malone. Father Malone is undergoing treatment that is shameful and abusive. Why the people in authority here are simply killing him with their actions. We are suffering from all kinds of annoyances that seem to grow worse daily.

"The light and water have been shut off from our apartments at times, and to-day and yesterday as well I was compelled to buy water for Father Malone to bathe in and to drink. To-night the servants absolutely refused to get a blanket for Father Malone when he needed it. He is complaining of the cold. They replied that there were no blankets in the house."

The reason why Father Malone is being treated in the manner alleged, Mrs. Malone asserted, was because he was old, a Republican, and liberal in his views.

Mrs. Malone declared that when the public became aware of all the facts in the case it would be shocked.

"The trouble," said Mrs. Malone, "started several weeks ago, when Father Malone began to grow weaker. When we found that he was not only being poorly nursed, but really maltreated, we insisted on a male nurse being called in place of a woman. Father Malone is suffering from a sore, which the parish authorities are treating with holy water only.

"They did not want any of us to stay in the house, and when my daughter screamed from the window it was because they refused to allow her to send out a message. She wanted to get a policeman so as to have a messenger called."

It was learned yesterday that Miss Malone went to the home of the Rev. Dr. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, a lifelong friend of Father Malone, seeking advice. At Dr. Wells's house last night one of the family stated that Miss Malone had called there three weeks ago, but they refused to say what the nature of her errand was.

"She was greatly excited," said this person, "and told her that her brother, who is a lawyer, was a proper person to seek advice from. She was greatly excited."

S. L. MALONE STILL MANAGER.

Did Not Tender Resignation as Manager of the McCaddin Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper has been used for the dissemination of false news for some time past in reference to myself. I feel certain that this is without your consent or approval. I desire at the present time to call your attention to the latest instance in your issue today, headed: "Mr. Malone's Resignation."

I did not tender my resignation as manager of the Henry McCaddin Memorial a fortnight ago, nor at any other time, and am still manager.

I have received no notice of any action of the Board of Trustees (the Bishop, Vicar General, Father Malone, and two laymen,) removing me.

As late as Saturday last, (Dec. 23,) Vicar General McNamara entered my uncle's (Father Malone's) sick room and threatened the calling of a meeting of the Trustees at his bedside if I did not resign. My uncle, a Trustee, said, "I want my nephew to remain." Father McNamara then asked me if I would resign, and I answered "No."

If any meeting of Trustees has been held it has been held without notification to Father Malone.

SYLVESTER L. MALONE.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE TO-DAY

Demand 10 Per Cent. Wage Increase and Refuse to Take Less—12,500 Lace Workers Are Out.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—At a meeting of 2,500 miners held to-day in St. Etienne a resolution was adopted in favor of declaring a general strike in the coal basin of the Loire to-morrow morning. A sympathy movement involving 50,000 men is feared. The prosperity of the coal trade led the miners to demand an increase of wages, shorter hours, and a formal recognition of the Miners' Federation by the companies. The latter made an offer of 5 per cent. increase, but this was refused.

To-day's decision was reached amid cries of "Vive la Greve." Disorders are anticipated. Already there have been slight disturbances, particularly last evening, when the miners went in procession through the streets of St. Etienne singing the "Carmagnole."

Twelve thousand five hundred lace workers are on strike at St. Etienne for higher wages. Their idleness involves that of 35,000 other dependent workmen, making with the miners, if the coal strike spreads as is expected, nearly 100,000. Moreover, a number of factories and works will soon be compelled to close, owing to the coal shortage.

TO BOYCOTT NON-UNION BREAD.

Chicago Union Men and Their Families Will Fight a Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A unique boycott of non-union bread is to be inaugurated Jan. 1 by the union bakers of Chicago. The organizations have formed a plan to get their wives, daughters, sisters, and relatives to refuse to purchase all bread except such as bears the label of trades union bakeries. More than 7,000 of these organized journeymen bakers are in this scheme, and they are to have the active support of the 100,000 members of Chicago's other unions.

The boycott is to be a fight upon an alleged combination or trust of local bakeries, which is asserted to be aggressively opposed to organized labor.

SON KILLED HIS FATHER

Christmas Gift Caused a Tragedy in a Brooklyn Home.

A CLAIM OF SELF-DEFENSE

Charles Haffner, the Victim, Had Attacked His Boy—Enraged at His Family's Innocent Pleasure.

The one thing that nineteen-year-old Harry Haffner of 826 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, desired particularly as a Christmas gift was a writing desk. His mother, conscious of his wish, planned to surprise him with the desk on Christmas morning. The result of that lovingly planned surprise was that the husband and father of the family lay dead last night and Harry, the son, was locked up in the Grand Avenue Police Station, charged with killing him.

The Haffner family comprised the father, Charles, forty years old; the mother, and two sons, Harry, nineteen years old, and John, seventeen years old. The father was employed as a butcher in a market in Fulton Street. Harry has been in the employ of an electrical concern at Flatbush Avenue and State Street. The household was a happy one except at times when, as is claimed, the head of the family drank too much. Then his disposition to be quarrelsome caused trouble. Occasions such as these, it is said, had been frequent of late. But, despite this unhappy failing of the father, the mother and the sons looked forward to a merry Christmas and carried out their pleasant little schemes to surprise each other with gifts.

Harry, as stated, had his mind set on a writing desk, and was not backward about dropping hints to that effect, which, however, his mother, forming her own plans, artfully pretended not to notice. A few days before Christmas she bought a desk, with other gifts for the members of the family, all of which were hidden away until yesterday morning. When Harry arose he was delighted to find the desk set out for him in the little parlor on the second floor. On the desk was an album for photographs, another thing that he had desired. This proof of his mother's love made the boy exceedingly happy.

Haffner neither looked at the presents nor made any comment as to the day when he got up. He was not in good humor, so the family say. After eating his breakfast he left the house. He did not make his appearance at home again until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime, it is alleged, he had been drinking. When he saw the desk which had been presented to Harry by his mother he was displeased. He rebuked his wife, and the more he talked about it the angrier he became. Finally, it is alleged, in a burst of passion, Haffner grabbed the photograph album from the desk and tore it to pieces. The family, however, succeeded in pacifying him after a while and all sat down to dinner.

The meal had scarcely begun when Haffner again brought up the matter of the desk, together with other disagreeable things. The others were patient for a time, and then, it is alleged, a violent quarrel occurred between Harry and his father. The father precipitated the tragedy which followed by striking his son in the face with his fist. The boy seized a table knife, in self-defense, it is claimed, and stabbed his father in the neck, severing the jugular vein.

The father staggered back against the wall, while the son, apparently dazed by what had occurred, went out into the hall. Haffner attempted to follow the boy, but fell in the doorway.

John, the younger son, ran out of the house and called Roundsman Keenan of the Grand Avenue Station, who was on his way home to dinner. Keenan returned with the boy to the house. There he found Haffner dying in his wife's arms, while Harry stood near.

Keenan called an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital and then placed young Haffner under arrest.

When Ambulance Surgeon Pinkham reached the house he found that Haffner was dead.

The boy was taken to the Grand Avenue Police Station. He made no statement. He has something of a local reputation as an amateur boxer. He will be arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court this morning.

CIVIL RULE IN LUZON.

Gen. Young and Col. Hood Are Establishing Municipal Governments—Ports Will Be Open Jan. 1.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—Gen. Young has been appointed Military Governor of the provinces of Northwestern Luzon, with headquarters at Vigan. His command includes the Thirty-third Infantry, under Col. Luther R. Hare, and the Third Cavalry. He will establish permanent stations at San Fernando and Laoag, with outposts wherever needed.

The Sixteenth Infantry will proceed to Aparri, garrisoning such towns as may be deemed necessary in the Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nuevo Vizcaya, of which Col. Hood has been appointed Military Governor.

Gen. Young and Col. Hood are establishing civil Municipal Governments and the ports in Northern Luzon will be opened for trade about Jan. 1.

A QUIET DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The President and Mrs. McKinley Celebrated Christmas Alone.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day, always quiet at the National capital, was unusually so this year. All of the executive departments were closed and practically all the members of both branches of Congress were out of the city.

Services were held in many churches, and as the dinner hour approached the streets were deserted.

At the White House a quiet day was spent. About 10 o'clock the President took a walk alone through the grounds at the south of the mansion and then joined Mrs. McKinley in the family living room. There were no callers and no guests. Neither attended church, and at the usual hour they dined alone.

BOSTON'S CRIPPLED BANKS.

Time for Reopening the Broadway National Extended.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Receiver Wing, who is in charge of both the Globe and the Broadway National Banks, to-day received word from Controller Dawes in Washington that the time limit for the re-opening of the Broadway Bank, which expires to-morrow night, would be extended for one week. This was good news to those who have been working assiduously toward getting the institution on its feet, and particularly Cashier Curtiss, whose endeavors have earned for him a high place in the business world.

Notwithstanding numerous published interviews with prominent bankers and brokers as to the cause of the recent troubles, the general public have been much in the dark until Receiver Wing's long statement, issued last night, which has in a great measure thrown light on many of the transactions in the Globe Bank. Further information is looked for when ex-President Cole arrives from California and tells his side of the story.

In the meantime dealings in copper stocks on the Exchange will be watched with interest, and their future course will probably have considerable to do with the closing of the affairs of the Globe Bank.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Six Squaws Killed at Saboba Reservation—Considerable Damage at San Jacinto and Hemet.

SAN JACINTO, Cal., Dec. 25.—A disastrous earthquake occurred here at 4:25 o'clock this morning. Nearly every two-story building in the town was wrecked, and it is estimated that the damage will aggregate over $50,000. The main shock was preceded by a loud, roaring sound, and awakened many persons just in time for them to escape from the doomed buildings. The business street is such a wreck that tons of debris had to be removed before the buildings could be entered.

The only loss of life so far as is known was at the Saboba Indian reservation, where six squaws were killed by falling walls. A number of Italians were seriously hurt.

Considerable damage was reported in near-by villages.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Dec. 25.—The severest earthquake in years visited this section this morning at 4:25. Clocks were stopped all over the city, and the walls of several brick buildings were badly cracked. Hundreds of people were on the streets a few seconds after the shock, some remaining up until daylight.

ANHEIM, Cal., Dec. 25.—The most severe earthquake ever known here occurred at 4:25 o'clock this morning. It lasted fully ten seconds, and was violent from the beginning. Lodging houses were emptied, and the streets were filled with shivering people. A number of buildings were cracked, but no serious damage was done.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—At 4:25 o'clock this morning a severe earthquake shock was felt over a large portion of Southern California, the undulations lasting about twelve seconds.

The centre of the shock appeared to have been at San Jacinto and Hemet, Riverside County. The large tourist hotel at Hemet was damaged, and the rear walls of the Johnson Block fell.

In this city no damage was done, though the shock was violent. The houses here are well filled with Eastern tourists, and many of them were terrified at the disturbances, and rushed from their rooms in fright.

Reports concerning the earthquake soon spread, and the telegraph and telephone wires between this city and adjacent towns were kept busy handling messages of inquiry.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 25.—The most severe shock of earthquake experienced in this city in fourteen years occurred at 4:25 A. M. to-day. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The higher buildings in the city were severely shaken, but no serious damage was done. A high wave struck the ocean front soon after the shock, but no damage was done to shipping. A slighter shock followed the first a few seconds later.

San Jacinto is the terminus of a branch of the California Southern Railway, and the chief town of the San Jacinto Valley. Hemet is a small town on the California Southern Road, lying about two miles southwest of San Jacinto. The latter town has a population of about 2,000, and contains brick blocks, brick school houses, and churches, and many other indications of substantial growth. The place is said to be the nearest self-supporting of any in Riverside County. It has its own limekilns, manufactures its own lumber and brick, and produces almost everything necessary for the physical needs of man.

The Hemet Valley Reservoir, twenty-five miles southeast of San Jacinto, at an elevation of 4,500 feet, is one of the finest structures of its kind in existence.

California has known frequent earthquakes in the past, a fringe of extinct volcanoes lining the Pacific Ocean determining the lines of activity of seismic movements. The last severe earthquake in the State was on March 26, 1872, the centre of the disturbance being in Inyo County. The town of Lone Pine was totally wrecked and twenty-seven of its inhabitants were killed. At Swansea, Independence, and Cerro Gordo a few persons were killed, many injured, and a great number of buildings destroyed.

HONORS FOR THE MAINE DEAD.

Victims of the Explosion in Havana Harbor to be Interred in Arlington Cemetery Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The remains of the dead of the Maine will arrive here to-morrow and be interred at Arlington Cemetery Thursday at 11 o'clock in the presence of President McKinley, most of the members of his Cabinet, and a large contingent of army and navy officers, and others. The funeral rites over the dead will be performed by Chaplain Chidwick, who was attached to the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor. The Chaplain of the Naval Academy will assist him. A pretty grassy knoll near where the Santiago dead rest has been selected as the burial place for the remains of the dead seamen.

Relatives and friends have claimed twenty-two of the bodies and will give them private interment under an arrangement with the Navy Department, which has taken charge of the burial of all the bodies either unidentified or unclaimed.

Assistant Secretary Allen to-day, in explaining the course of the department, said:

"It is the desire of Secretary Long that the wishes of all the relatives of those who died on the Maine to give them a private burial be complied with, and Chaplain Chidwick, who superintended the disinterment of the bodies, was instructed to prepare lists of the identified remains in order that this might be done. There are 166 caskets, and many of them contain bodies which have been identified and will be sent to those claiming them. The unidentified and unclaimed bodies will be buried at Arlington, and the graves of those identified will be marked by headstones."

BODIES REACH NEWPORT NEWS.

Battleship Texas Steams Into Port with the Dead.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 25.—The battleship Texas, in command of Capt. Sigsbee, arrived here shortly before noon to-day with the remains of the men who lost their lives by the destruction of the battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor. The bodies of the Maine heroes, which were brought up on the Texas, will be transferred to a Chesapeake and Ohio train to-morrow at 12 o'clock and will be taken to Washington.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, who was Chaplain on the Maine, is in charge of the remains of the dead seamen, and will accompany them to Washington. Not more than a score of the bodies on the Texas were identified. The names of these are inscribed on the coffins which inclose their remains. There were no ceremonies here to-day in honor of the arrival of the Maine's dead, but impressive exercises will take place to-morrow when the bodies are transferred from the ship to the train.

The funeral train will arrive in Washington to-morrow at midnight.

DIED FOR A FRIEND.

One Man, in Attempting to Rescue Another, Is Killed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Manning Smith, forty-three years old, a wood chopper, of this city, but lately employed at Kirkwood, N. Y., spent Christmas in Binghamton with relatives. While waiting at the Erie Station for a train upon which to return to Kirkwood at about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, a friend of his, who was intoxicated, wandered from the platform and started to cross the yards. Smith, fearing for his friend's safety, overtook him and tried to get him out of the maze of tracks and switches, but in the endeavor was himself run down by a switch engine and ground to pieces.

Smith was a widower and leaves three boys, who reside with their grandfather, at Towanda, Penn.

No Delay at Grand Central Station.

There is a through train every hour for the West by New York Central Lines, and two-cent mileage tickets are good on each of them.—Adv.

SALVATION ARMY'S BOUNTY

Thousands of the Unfortunate Fed at Madison Square Garden.

THE RICH SAW THEM FEAST

Joined in Singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow"—Food Sent to 3,200 Homes.

"Welcome to God's poor" and "Whosoever will may come" were the mottoes under which the biggest Christmas feast ever given in New York took place yesterday at Madison Square Garden. During the day nearly 20,000 men, women, and children, gathered from the highways and byways of the city in one great, surging, hungry throng, and under the glare of electric lights, amid fruits and flowers and the strains of sweet music, ate their fill without money and without price.

In the boxes and gallery of the great building during the evening, when the feast was at its height, sat many thousands of well-fed and prosperous people, among them many women who had come in carriages and were gorgeously gowned and wore many diamonds, who looked on in happy sympathy. Mingling with and flitting through the throngs everywhere were the red jackets, the high crowned caps and peculiar bonnets of the soldiers in the Salvation Army, the organizers of the undertaking, which of its kind has never been equaled in magnitude by any city.

The Salvation Army had been preparing for the event for many weeks. On street corners all over the greater city had been stationed day after day members of the organization, each with a pot swinging from a tripod bearing a placard setting forth the plans for a Christmas feast, and closing with the adjuration, "Keep the pot boiling." It was principally with the nickels, dimes and quarters dropped into these pots that was built the splendid bridge that yesterday spanned for one brief day at least the chasm that yawns between the rich and the poor. And yet after all this multitude had been fed and the tremendous stores of provisions had been exhausted to the last morsel, there still remained thousands of hungry mouths unfed, and men, women, and children were perforce turned back into the streets, hungry, friendless, and cold.

An idea of the multitudes that were fed can be obtained from the following list of articles used in preparing the feast: Twenty-two hundred turkeys, 5,000 chickens, 250 geese, 250 ducks, 1,000 pounds of beef and pork, 125 barrels of potatoes, 100 pounds of suckling pig, 10,000 pounds of vegetables, 35 barrels of apples, 10,000 oranges, 10 barrels of c

relieving flood. No life stories were told. The pathos of it all was in the expressions contained in the smiles of thanks.

A feature of the crowd was the number of women. Nearly all the men were old and white haired, with bent shoulders. One old woman was totally blind, and was led by a little, thinly clad girl. She was helped tenderly along the line by an army lassie and after she had received her basket, a Salvation soldier was sent to escort her home. The very oldest, the lame, and the very little children, as they received their baskets, had money for car fare slipped into their hands. Many of the ticket holders brought baskets, not knowing that they would be provided, and, strangely enough, many of these receptacles would have been far too small to have held what the ready packed baskets contained.

So perfect was the system of distribution that the entire 2,200 baskets had been disposed of before 1 o'clock. Then the preparations were resumed in earnest for the great feast of the evening. This was for whomsoever was hungry and would come and eat. The long white lines of the tables were further decorated with glasses of celery, bunches of flowers, and here and there a giant turkey or a chubby brown roast pig.

A big orchestra further cheered the cheerful laborers in the afternoon with strains of popular music. The great field of tables was divided into four sections, each in charge of a general officer, with fifty assistants, as follows: No. 1, Col. (Mrs.) Bremer and her fifty officers, who work with her in the slums; No. 2, Col. Sowton and the Scandinavian Corps; No. 3, Staff Captain Howell and the Social Corps; No. 4, Brigadier Chandler and the field staff, which conducts the devotional work. These forces were drilled to act exclusively as waiters, and besides them were the cooks, carvers, servers, and scores of other happy workers, who filled the great building with a buzz of industry.

The hour set for the feast was 5:30 o'clock, and long before this time the crowds began to gather at the two entrances to the building. To the Madison Avenue entrance came the spectators of the extraordinary scene, in which they themselves were to add to its remarkable character. They were to furnish the lighter shade to the picture, with their air of contentment and prosperity, and perchance sympathy. The Salvation Army, always acting on strictly business principles, had fixed a price for admission to the building, and this was cheerfully paid.

THOSE WHO CAME TO EAT.

At the other entrance to the Garden gathered the pilgrims from the illimitable abodes of poverty and wretchedness. The police, under Capt. Price, had charge of this expectant, patient throng in Fourth Avenue. There was much good-natured chaffing and merriment, though the vagrant wind saluted its vagrant brothers and by its whispered breath kept the thinly clad line huddled closely together.

The Madison Avenue crowd, by thousands, entered first. At 4:30 o'clock Capt. Frost and his thirty cooks who for days had been at work on the mammoth feast, had put on the finishing touches and bade the police admit the hungry multitude in Fourth Avenue. In they came with an orderly rush, and were admitted to the upper galleries, until 2,200 had been seated there. Then the line was stopped for only 2,200 could be seated at the tables at once. All the lower seats had been taken by those who had come to see the spectacle of thousands being made happy.

At 5:40 o'clock the first 2,200 guests were conducted to the tables. Then there was a trumpet's note for silence. Commander Booth-Tucker stood on a platform and requested every one to arise and sing the Doxology. Then fully 10,000 people joined in one mighty chorus of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

It was a moving incident. On the floor were the young and the old, honest and respectable, but poor; beside them the shiftless and criminal, black and white, healthy and diseased; the young man from the interior stranded in the city in a heart-breaking search for fame and fortune; the thief and ex-convict, the derelicts on the ever rushing stream of city life. In the boxes and lower seats was the great concourse of the prosperous and happy—men in high hats, women in costly wraps—position and fortune forgotten for one brief moment while all sang in unison "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Then the feast began, and happiness reigned supreme. Some of those who looked on were the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Ratcliffe, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Dr. S. C. Klopsch, and the Countess Schimmelman.

A party of well-known bookmakers occupied a box, among them being "Sol" Mehrbach, "Bob" Aikens, and "Doc" Aikens. They looked on in sympathy during the evening. Several pretty lassies were sent to interview them, and when they returned they passed over a number of crisp bank bills to Commander Booth-Tucker.

INCIDENTS OF THE FEAST.

The incidents of the great feast were so numerous and followed so quickly in succession that it was difficult to follow them. It does not take a hungry person long to eat even a Christmas dinner. Time and again army workers recognized old-timers, who had some time in bygone days turned temporarily aside from their evil ways, but had fallen again by the wayside. The welcome for these prodigal sons and daughters was warmer, if possible, than for the rest.

One young man with dark shifting eyes and rather short hair stood back, as if it was his first experience at a charity dinner. For a moment he was not noticed. He turned as if about to go out, when a Salvation soldier seized him by the hand. "God bless you, Tom," he exclaimed, as he took the young fellow's hand and led him to a seat and saw that his plate was filled. The soldier, when asked, would not say who or what the man was. Capt. Price said he had but recently left prison.

There were hundreds of women among the diners. Many were bright looking and neatly dressed, with honest faces, whose only crime was that of being poor. There were entire families seated together, and here and there a woman and her children. Some of the men wore tattered clothing, but had clean faces and hair nicely brushed. Others in rags still clung to a high standing collar and cravat. There were men and women who had seen better days, and others who had not. But all were hungry, and all were happy, for a brief space, at least.

There was no limit to the food. The bill of fare consisted of roast turkey, celery, potatoes, vegetables, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, fruit, and coffee. The table service was first-class, and included paper napkins.

While the first 2,200 were eating Commander Booth-Tucker read the following message from Gov. Roosevelt:

"Hearty thanks. Warm Christmas greeting and good wishes to all."

It was in reply to one wishing the Governor and his family a merry day. The telegram was much cheered.

FOOD SUPPLY GAVE OUT.

The one unfortunate feature of the dinner was the exhaustion of the food supply. Twice the table capacity of 2,200 was tested, and 4,400 were fed. Then some 300 more were provided for on reduced rations; but a throng estimated at nearly 3,000 was turned away without anything. The officers of the army did their utmost to prevent this. With baskets they skirmished about the houses and hotels of the neighborhood in a vain effort to obtain the necessary food.

After the dinner Commander Booth-Tucker addressed the recipients of the army's bounty as follows:

"In the name of the citizens of New York and the Salvation Army I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Whatever your circumstances, your nationality, or your religion, we wish you good luck in the name of the Lord.

"It is to this end the Salvation Army exists; it is the Church of the People, the enemy of none. So far as our Christmas efforts are concerned, I wish to give thanks to a generous public and a loyal press, and I am glad to report a victory. We started to feed 20,000, and have fed over 24,000. [This included the baskets of food sent out.] It is the most mammoth affair of the kind ever attempted.

"Neither any Continental city nor even London has ever had to do anything approaching this in magnitude. It means the dawning of a new era, the bridging of the gulf between the rich and the poor."

The Commander was frequently applauded. At the close of his speech everybody sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then there was a recital in unison of the Lord's Prayer. After some more singing of hymns the "Passion Play" was reproduced by the cinematograph. This was followed by a stereopticon exhibition of Salvation Army work.

DINNERS FOR CLEVELAND'S POOR.

Provided by Salvation Army—Address by Senator Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—The Salvation Army fed many of the poor of the city today. In the morning clothing, together with baskets each containing the materials for a Christmas dinner for five persons, were distributed among needy families from the Y. M. C. A. Building. At 11:30 o'clock 2,500 other poor people, many of them street boys, were given a Christmas dinner in the Grays' armory. Before the dinner Col. Holz of the Salvation Army introduced Senator Hanna for a speech.

The Senator heartily extended the greetings of the season to those present, and paid a warm tribute of praise to the men and women of the Salvation Army. "As citizens," he declared, "we can never show the appreciation they are entitled to. God bless them." He then thanked the many people who contributed to the fund which enabled the army to provide a happy Christmas this year for many in Cleveland who otherwise would not have had it.

"Their giving was not charity," he said. "It was the overflowing of kindness in the hearts of the people. To such sentiment we look for the future of our city, our State, and our country, and the civilization of the world. I wish you all a happy feast."

"God bless the Senator!" shouted Col. Holz.

"Amen!" yelled the boys. Then the good things on the tables began to disappear.

In the evening the Salvation Army had a built-up Christmas tree thirty feet high in the armory. A toy and a box of candy were given to more than 200 poor children.

Eight Thousand Fed in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—The Salvation Army fed 3,500 poor at a dinner to-day, and also distributed 1,500 baskets of provisions, which together are equivalent to giving a dinner to 8,000 poor people.

THE HOLIDAY IN BROOKLYN.

An Unusual Outpouring of Bounty to the Poor and Unfortunate of the Borough.

Brooklyn outdid herself in benevolence yesterday. Not in many years had there been so general and generous an effort to make happy the day to the poor and the friendless of the great community of homes and churches.

The chief event of the day among the children was the annual Christmas entertainment, feast, and distribution of presents under the auspices of the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society. Something like 2,000 children were entertained by the society. There were two entertainments, one at the Grand Opera House and the other at the Park Theatre.

Immediately after the entertainments the children were taken to the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, where they were treated to turkey, pie, cake, oranges, and other good things. Toys and other gifts were distributed at the armory.

The Christmas Tree Society was assisted by the Salvation Army.

The inmates of the various county buildings were treated to the usual Christmas feasts and entertainments. The prisoners at the Kings County Penitentiary and at Raymond Street Jail enjoyed good dinners, while at the former institution there was also an entertainment.

The Band of Willing Workers, composed of little girls, distributed Christmas gifts among the children confined in the Shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on Schermerhorn Street. There was also a distribution of gifts among the orphan children at St. John's Home, on Albany Avenue. At the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Women, the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, St. Malachi's Home, the Newsboys' Home, the House of the Good Shepherd, and other institutions, the day was observed in various pleasant forms.

The tars and marines at the navy yard had their usual Christmas dinner of turkey, plum duff, and other good things. There were the customary games on board the warships at the yard and in the evening there was a fine concert on the receiving ship Vermont.

FATAL AFFRAYS IN DALLAS.

A Succession of Tragedies Unparalleled in Many Years.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 25.—Dallas has not known so many bloody affrays in a single day in many years as have been recorded to-day.

Charles Miller shot Walter Meyers dead in the street, and fled. Later he surrendered and claimed he fired in self-defense.

Albert Hall quarreled with two brothers named Edward and Murray Cecil, and shot both of them. Edward Cecil is reported dying; Murray will recover. Hall is a fugitive.

A negro, name not known to the police, partially wrecked a Chinese restaurant in Eray Street with a dynamite cracker. He returned later and hit the proprietor, Dock Goun, on the head with a brick. As the Chinaman turned to get a pistol the negro ran away. The Chinaman fired at the first negro in sight, and killed J. Thomas, a passerby. The Chinaman is in jail.

John McMillan and Clay Patton are suffering from bullet wounds, and Z. Phillipps had a leg broken in three places by a bullet. They are white men, and were attacked in different parts of the city by men who escaped and whose identity is not known to the police.

SHOT DOWN AT HIS DOOR.

Jersey City Saloon Keeper Killed by Motorman at Dawn of Christmas —Self-Defense Alleged.

The peace of Christmastide was marred in Jersey City by a tragedy which occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The victim, Nicholas Schmidt, was shot in his saloon, 1,134 Summit Avenue, by Theodore Brunnert, a motorman on the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railroad, whose home is at Homestead, North Bergen Township. He is twenty-three years old and unmarried. Schmidt was fifty-three years old. He leaves a wife, five sons, and one daughter, Lizzie, fifteen years old. They live over the saloon. The daughter and her brother Martin, thirty years old, witnessed the tragedy. Miss Schmidt, who had just completed trimming a Christmas tree for her younger brothers, was about to retire when she heard a noise in the saloon. She ran down stairs and saw her father struggling with a man. She called Martin, who attempted to help his father. Just as they had ejected the man he drew a pistol, the girl alleges, and shot Schmidt, after which he fled.

Police Inspector Archibald, who was summoned, at once sent a policeman to the power house at Secaucus with a description of the man. There his identity was learned. Half an hour later he was found in bed at his home and placed under arrest. He did not know till then that Schmidt was dead.

When arraigned at the Webster Avenue Police Station Brunnert said he had acted in self-defense. He had fallen asleep in the saloon, and was aroused by Schmidt, at what hour he could not say. Schmidt told him to go home. Not being fully awake, he refused to go. Schmidt, as he alleged, called his son, and together they sought to eject him. He resisted. Then they knocked him down with a club and beat and kicked him. As he lay on the floor he drew his revolver and fired, he said.

Brunnert's appearance bore out his statement that he was beaten. When the police searched Schmidt's saloon they found a broken club behind the bar.

Dr. Stephen V. H. Stout, who was called to examine Schmidt's body, found that he had been shot through the heart. County Physician Converse was notified and will order an inquest.

CHARLES SHELLEY ARRESTED.

Aged Hotel Man Accused of Annoying Women on the Street.

Charles Shelley, eighty-two years old, who described himself as "a Southern gentleman," was arrested at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street late last evening by Policeman Smith of the West Thirtieth Street Station for annoying passers-by, especially women. The prisoner was formerly proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel in this city, and also had a hotel in Washington. He is still in active business, being connected with the management of the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

He said he had been dining with friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was locked up, and when searched room-key 372 of the Metropolitan Hotel was found in one of his pockets.

OSCAR WILDE MAY FIGHT.

After a Quarrel Exchanges Cards with a French Explorer.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Oscar Wilde, who has for some time been living in Paris, may have to fight a duel. According to the Echo de Paris, he became involved in an altercation in a restaurant last evening with M. Richet, the explorer, and as a result cards were exchanged.

Steamer's Deckhouse Carried Away.

The French steamer Chateau Lafite that arrived in this port yesterday anchored off Liberty Island. She reported having encountered a fierce gale that carried away her after deckhouse.

WATCHES.

Our 14 kt. gold Waltham Watches are exceptionally advantageous. Ladies' Watches, $20.00; heavier cases $25.00 to $50.00.
For Gentlemen, in open face, $32.00.
Hunting case, from $35.00 to $100.00.
Also many new designs in imported Enameled Chatelaine Watches.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

SHORT SESSION AT ALBANY

Republican Leaders Will Shut Off All Unnecessary Legislation.

THEIR PROGRAMME ARRANGED

Charter Revision, Tax Law Reform, and Action on Insurance Superintendency Among the Features.

All indications point to a short session of the Legislature, which will convene in Albany on Jan. 3. The Republican organization leaders, who are in control in both houses, have determined that all business shall be finished and final adjournment taken before April 1. They have outlined the programme to be carried out, and will frown upon all attempts of legislators to introduce a large number of measures which might interfere with the organization plans and delay adjournment.

The principal reason assigned by those who are in Senator Platt's confidence for his desire to have a short session is that 1900 is "convention year." National and State campaigns are to be fought, and the leaders will have many affairs to occupy their attention without prolonging the legislative session. It is said, also, that the Republicans do not want any bills introduced which might have a tendency to raise State issues, preferring to go before the people next Fall on National questions alone, trusting to them to carry the State for their ticket.

According to the present plans, the most important feature of the session promises to be the proposed amendment of the charter of this city. Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt have agreed that some urgent legislation is needed this Winter in reference to the charter, although the general scheme of revision will be left to the commission, which will be appointed by the Governor just as soon as the Legislature passes a bill giving him the right to take this step. The Governor said on Saturday that it was his intention to have a large commission, on which the various interests of the city would be well represented.

Another matter which will occupy much attention at Albany this Winter will be the revision of the laws relating to taxation of all kinds. Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the legislative joint committee appointed at the last session to look into the tax problem and suggest legislation with an object of making the tax laws more just and equitable, has announced that the committee would be ready to make its report to the Legislature, accompanied by a bill, not later than the middle of January. The committee has held many sessions, and Senator Stranahan says that it has received much valuable information which he believes will enable the committee to draw a bill which will be satisfactory.

The Legislature will also be called upon to deal with the educational problem. The bill prepared by the Unification Commission has met with opposition from the State Board of Regents and has not been well received by many Republicans who are affiliated with the organization. Gov. Roosevelt is understood to look with favor on the bill, and will try to have it passed. What opposition to the scheme exists within the organization is directed chiefly against the section in the bill creating a Chancellor of the State Board of Regents, to whom is to be given general supervision over the entire educational system throughout the State.

Much interest is felt in what action the Senate will take on the nomination of a successor to Louis F. Payn, as Superintendent of Insurance. Gov. Roosevelt's friends are positive in their assertions that he will not reappoint Payn. The latter has openly expressed his intention to fight for his place, and publicly stated that he was the only man who could be confirmed. It is understood that the organization will take no part in the trouble, but will leave the Governor to fight it out with Payn.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last night that he would go to Albany on Saturday to be on hand for the opening of the Legislature.

Servant Found Dead in Bed.

Dr. Mary L. Edwards of 19 West Forty-sixth Street notified the Coroner's Office by telephone last night that her cook, Rose Fitzgerald, forty years old, a widow, had been found dead in her room.

The woman had retired at 10 o'clock, and half an hour later she was found dead by Annie Murphy, a servant. Dr. Edwards and Dr. Irving Townsend of 67 West Forty-sixth Street, who were called in, agreed that the cause of death had probably been heart disease.

Dr. Edwards knew, however, that the woman had been using chloroform and laudanum for a toothache, and feared she might have taken an overdose. An autopsy will be held. The police made a careful search for any indication of suicide, but found none.

FIRE HORSE IMPALED ON SHAFT.

Patrol Wagon, at Full Speed, and Garbage Cart Come in Collision.

Fire Patrol No. 3, which has headquarters in Thirtieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was going full tilt to a small fire in West Fifty-first Street last night, when a garbage wagon got in its way at Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue. There was a collision, and one of the patrol horses was impaled on the tongue of the garbage wagon.

The garbage cart was being driven eastward by Matthew Finnelly of 419 Tenth Avenue. He was crossing Eighth Avenue as the fire patrol, driven by John J. Duffy, came toward him. For some reason Finnelly did not turn out.

In the collision one of the fire patrol horses struck the pole of the other wagon squarely end on. It ran into the animal's body. The other horses fell in a heap and the garbage wagon was overturned. In order to get the impaled horse free the pole had to be sawed off. The horse was taken away in an ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Finnelly was arrested on the complaint of Driver Duffy.

Ohio Child Murderess Pardoned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Mary Garrett, one of the most noted women prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, was pardoned to-day. She entered the prison Oct. 5, 1888, under sentence of death, carrying a babe in her arms, having been convicted of cremating her two imbecile step-children at Spencer, Medina County. Gov. Foraker commuted her sentence to life imprisonment.

CHAMPION CALF SKINNER DEAD.

Body of Paul Grace of Washington Market Found in a Saloon.

Paul Grace, forty-five years old, for years known as the champion calf skinner in and around Washington Market, died last night in Morris Kuhn's saloon at 46 Gansevoort Street.

Grace had been living in Mills Hotel No. 1. He had not been around Kuhn's place for months, but was well enough known there to get a room to sleep off his intoxication when yesterday afternoon he dropped into the place.

He was alone by himself until 7:35 o'clock, when one of the bartenders who had timed him concluded he must be about sober enough to get out and he went in to awaken him. He discovered that Grace was dead.

It is said Grace could skin a calf while some men were getting their knives ready. He was seldom ever known to cut a pelt and always considered himself disgraced if such an accident happened.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

Inspection Invited. Correspondence Solicited.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Open Evenings Until Christmas,
WEBER WAREROOMS,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WOODEN INDIAN WAS THERE.

Runaway Cab Horse Brought Up Instanter by His Strong Arm.

The brave policemen who sometimes risk their lives to stop runaway horses have a new and dangerous rival, but this rivalry is only for a share in the perils. As the police force is now constituted, the rival stands no show of promotion. Indeed, he is not eligible to membership, so of course he can never be Chief. He is a wooden Indian.

His station has long been in front of a cigar shop in Twenty-fourth Street, east of Eighth Avenue. For years he has stood there, holding his bunch of cigars and with convincing though mute eloquence induced patrons to step within and buy. But there comes a time in everybody's life when opportunity offers one great chance to win fame. The Indian had his chance last night.

John Sheridan of 358 West Twenty-fifth Street had been standing in Fifth Avenue with his hansom cab when he received two fares, a man and his wife. In driving them to their destination he had to go through Twenty-fourth Street. Just after crossing Seventh Avenue his horse took fright and with the bit in his teeth bolted west. The horse ran at a mad gallop and Sheridan's efforts to stop him were futile. The man and his wife tried frantically to open the doors and jump, but fortunately for them Sheridan kept the doors closed and they finally escaped injury.

About 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue the horse took the sidewalk. As he did so the cab almost capsized and Sheridan left his seat as if fired from a catapult. He landed on his feet, however, and, aside from a footwarming escaped with slight bruises.

The horse continued on his wild plunge. In running the animal had swayed his head from side to side, and in some way loosened the bridle checkrein so it formed a loop. As the frightened animal ran straight for the window of the cigar shop it grazed the Indian, and the latter's outstretched arm caught the flying loop. No horse was ever stopped so quickly or as effectively by a policeman.

Knowing that some people have such an affection for wooden Indians as to sometimes carry them off in wagons, the proprietor of this cigar store has his chained securely to the iron grating in the walk. The horse was drawn up so suddenly and withal so well that it reared and fell on his haunches and was quickly seized by some citizens. The Indian escaped unscathed.

The man and woman boarded an Eighth Avenue electric car and went up town. They had had enough of cabs for one night.

MOODY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Will Take Place in Calvary Baptist Church This Afternoon.

Memorial services for Dwight L. Moody will be held at 2:30 this afternoon in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The services will be held at the same hour as the funeral services to be held at Northfield, Mass. It was at first intended to hold the services in Carnegie Hall, but the committee had no money at its disposal, and when Dr. MacArthur offered the church of which he is pastor it was accepted.

The Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Church, will preside. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. H. M. Warren, C. E. Harrell, one of Mr. Moody's students, and some other clergymen not yet decided upon.

Overflow services will be held in the rooms of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in the Church of the Strangers, and in Dr. Smith's Church, the Central Presbyterian.

Two Ships in Collision.

The barkentine Kremlin came in yesterday from Fort Spain and just after dropping anchor off Clifton was run into by the coasting schooner Samuel B. Hubbard, bound outward. The Hubbard got her spanker damaged by the barkentine's foreyard. The tug James A. Lawrence towed the schooner clear and anchored her near by.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—T. W. Thorndike, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

GILSEY—G. T. Durant, London.

GRAND—First Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—R. A. Powares, Vera Cruz.

HOLLAND—L. S. Storrs, St. Paul; H. W. Rice, Honolulu; A. J. Somerville, Toronto.

IMPERIAL—H. L. Merrick, Washington.

MANHATTAN—F. P. Knowles, Worcester; W. H. Wooding, Tacoma.

MURRAY HILL—F. O. Harrison, Laramie, Wyoming; Judge William Hammersley, Hartford.

SAVOY—C. H. Reid, Boston.

ST. DENIS—L. L. Morse, Santa Clara, Cal.

WALDORF—C. S. Fogg, Tacoma; Bruce Cartwright, Honolulu; C. E. Echchols, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Lehman, woolens; 628 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Rothschild, millinery; F. M. Hirsch, fancy goods; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditi, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions and fancy goods; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, clothing; 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lederer Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Samish, millinery; Hoffman House.

California Toy and Notion Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Feigenbaum, toys; Hoffman House.

Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; J. C. Heiman, millinery; J. Schiller, millinery; 620 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, domestics and dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eichberg, I., Alexandria, Va., notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Geiershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershoefer, woolens and piece goods; A. Giershoefer, trimmings; Hoffman House.

Liebsladter Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Deinhoefer, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, fancy goods; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Jacoby, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Long, millinery; C. G. Fogg, housefurnishing goods; 157 Duane Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y., piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Minch & Eisenberry Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, carpets; Holland House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Danziger & Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. Sherk, woolens; H. B. Danziger, trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; P. Fox, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Rothschild, E., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. D. Rothschild, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Israel, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Israel, cloaks; St. Cloud Hotel.

Meyer, Martin & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Meyer, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman & Ruben, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. D. Kaufman, underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

Klein, I., Altoona, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Markowitz Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Markowitz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

FRACTURED SKULL A MYSTERY.

Man Found in a Mount Vernon Hotel Says Somebody Struck Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Joseph Tussel, seventy-one years of age, of 31 Stevens Avenue, Mount Vernon, was found in a dying condition at the foot of a stairway in John Aparando's Hotel at 4 o'clock to-day. He was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital.

Aparando said that Tussel applied for a room in the hotel three days ago. He spent the night in the hotel and left in the morning. He was not seen again until to-day, when he obtained a key to a room, and after being told how to reach it left the barroom. He was not seen again until found as described. He was registered at the hotel as "William Smith." Dr. Fleming, the physician at the hospital, after examining Tussel, said that he had a fracture of the skull behind the left ear, which might have been inflicted by some blunt instrument.

Cororer Banning was summoned to take Tussel's ante-mortem statement. He said that while crossing the Third Avenue bridge, over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 3:30 this afternoon, he was struck from behind on the back of the head. The next thing he knew was when he found himself in the hospital. Aparando, the proprietor of the hotel, is also in the banking business and is wealthy. He said he did not know Tussel. The latter in his statement said he did not know how he came to be found in the hotel and said he had no remembrance of going there. The police are puzzled over the case and are making efforts to ascertain the cause of the man's injuries.

STRANGE ASSAULT IN CHICAGO.

Detective Hurled from a Viaduct, and Is Likely to Die.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—John Gillies, an operative connected with a private detective agency, is at the County Hospital, probably fatally hurt. According to the story he tells he was hurled from the Twelfth Street Viaduct by two men yesterday and nearly ground to death under the wheels of an incoming train on the Grand Trunk Railway. His right leg was severed at the knee, his jaw was fractured, his cheek lacerated, and his body bruised.

The police believe Gillies refuses to tell all he knows about his adventure. When he was picked up he narrated a rambling story, in which he spoke of having been thrown in front of the engine by two men whom he knew, but whose names he could not recall. He also frequently used the word "enmity."

Later, just after the doctors had operated upon him, while under the influence of ether, Gillies said the men had been following him several days. With full consciousness restored, however, he refused to discuss the case, and the police are at a loss to know the purport of his statements.

Gillies denied that his assailants were robbers, as he says no attempt was made to take his valuables from him.

ASKS TENDER OF MEDIATION.

John V. L. Pruyn Sends Message to President McKinley.

John V. L. Pruyn of 16 East Tenth Street, Chairman of the committee to aid the Red Cross within the Boer lines, sent the following dispatch to President McKinley yesterday:

President McKinley, Washington, D. C.:
With cordial Christmas greetings, I venture to express the wish that the United States Government, as its Christmas gift to civilization, tender its good offices or their equivalent to the belligerents in South Africa, thereby preparing the way for a treaty of peace which, with full honor and friendly sentiments to Great Britain, shall forever guarantee absolute independence to our struggling sister republics.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

Mr. Pruyn said last evening that the committee had received about $3,000 to aid the work of the Red Cross within the Boer lines. The Netherlands Red Cross Society, which receives the funds collected in New York, is in need of more money to maintain the two ambulances sent to South Africa.

Contributions will be forwarded to Tunis G. Bergen, Treasurer of the committee, No. 55 Liberty Street.

MYSTERY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Two Men Disappear and the Police Are Investigating.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—A special to The Express from Niagara Falls says that this evening two young men whose names are unknown were driven to the cliff above the promenade at the whirlpool rapids on the Canadian side of the river, and were lowered to the promenade.

Not returning in an hour a search was made for them. As no trace of the men could be found the police were notified. Footprints of the two men in the snow were followed to the extreme end of the promenade toward the whirlpool. Further along the bank there were signs of a body having fallen in the snow and the footprints of only one man could be discerned.

Owing to the darkness the search had to be discontinued, but men are stationed along the river on the watch for the appearance of either of the men. The police are inclined to look on the mysterious affair as a case of murder and suicide or double suicide.

Holland Boat Test To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—An official test of the Holland submarine torpedo boat, now at the navy yard, will take place Wednesday on the Potomac River. Naval officials and the Congressional Naval Committees will be invited to witness the trial.

Funeral of a City Hospital Nurse.

Christmas on Blackwell's Island was saddened yesterday by the funeral of Margaret Alice Burr, twenty-five years old, a nurse in the City Hospital. Miss Burr died there on Saturday, and her body was taken yesterday to her former home in Troy. The thirty nurses and six doctors in the hospital marched in their uniforms to the dock and stood uncovered until the boat conveying the body was in midstream.

Mills Must Not Run Overtime.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 25.—The State Factory Inspectors have received orders to inform mills now running overtime that the practice must stop, under penalty of legal proceedings. The order came from Chief Wade of the State force, and it is supposed it is the result of the opinion of Attorney General Knowlton on the question as to whether or not the fifty-eight-hour law was being violated.

Erastus F. Holden Dead.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 2.—Erastus Franklin Holden, one of the most prominent citizens of Syracuse, died this evening, aged 73 years. He suffered an attack of rheumatism in London, England, ten years ago, and never fully recovered. Mr. Holden was born at Charlotte, N. Y. He began life as a carpenter, and later entered the coal business. He was a Director of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad. He was the donor of the Holden Observatory to Syracuse University and gave largely to hsspitals.

Joubert Never in Confederate Army.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Dr. J. William Jones, chaplain of the United Confederate Veterans, does not think Gen. Joubert was a Confederate or on the staff of Stonewall Jackson, as has been asserted. He said: "I have carefully examined the roster of Louisiana regiments of Taylor's (afterward Hays') Louisiana Brigade, of Ewell's Division, Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and no such name as Joubert appears on the list of Colonels. Indeed, I do not find his name in any Confederate report to which I have had access, and if he was in the Confederate Army at all, which I very much doubt, it must have been in some very subordinate place. And it is certainly true that whatever may be Gen. Joubert's merits as a soldier, he does not follow the tactics of Stonewall Jackson."

Family Records.

From The New York Weekly.

Mother, (in her daughter's boudoir)—I like that young man exceedingly. While he was in the parlor waiting for you I happened to go in and surprised him reading the Bible. The silly boy looked dreadfully confused, just as if true piety were something to be ashamed of. I soon set his mind at rest on that point, and he seemed quite relieved.

The Young Man (at the club)—That girl is thirty years old. I saw it in their family Bible.

Mark-Down Sale of Overcoats.

We put on sale this morning at all our stores a lot of fine Blue Kersey Overcoats. These coats are well made from fine all-wool fabric—silk velvet collar—satin yoke—fine diagonal worsted body lining—satin-lined sleeves; cut in prevailing box style; handsomely tailored; been selling them right along at $15—and they are worth every cent of it. For this sale we have marked them down to $10

This is the greatest Overcoat chance to be found in all New York City to-day. Only 500 of these coats—125 at each store. Come in and look at them—examine the cut and tailorship—note the style and fit—and you'll acknowledge that $15 would be a cheap price for them. We're getting ready for January housecleaning, and we prefer to have these coats on the backs of 500 men rather than on our tables.

SALES AT ALL FOUR STORES.

We Sell Everything that Men and Boys Wear. Our free clothing booklet tell, all about the new things—yours if you send or call.

Brill Brothers.
TOP-TO-TOE CLOTHIERS.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., between Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 Sixth Avenue, near 14th St.
125th Street, corner 3d Ave.

Irish Whisky.
W. Jameson & Co. "HARP" Brand.
Bottled by the Distillers
in their *OWN BONDED WAREHOUSES.*
A Pure Product, made in Pot Stills only.
Of the best Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

STUDENT STRIKES AN USHER.

Vogel's Sister, an Invalid, Prostrated at Wallack's in Consequence.

Martin B. Vogel, twenty-one years old, a law student, living at 100 East Eightieth Street, had an altercation with James Miller, an usher at Wallack's Theatre, last night, in the course of which he struck Miller with his fist, knocking him over one of the chairs. His sister, who is an invalid, was with him at the time, and was so prostrated by the affair that she had to be taken home in a carriage, while Vogel was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on Miller's charge of assault.

Vogel and his sister reached the theatre early, but the house soon became crowded and the usher found that they were occupying seats that belonged to others. He asked them to move, and Vogel refused to do so. Rather than have any trouble he and his sister were permitted to remain where they were, after a wordy quarrel in which Vogel said he would get even.

The performance over, he caught sight of Miller standing in the aisle up which they passed and the altercation was resumed. Vogel apologized to Miller when they reached the station house, and explained that his anxiety over Miss Vogel's condition had caused him to act as he did. Several friends of Vogel came to the station, too, and insisted that Miller had deserved all he got. Miller finally consented to withdraw his char

BULLER CHECKS THE BOERS

Destroys the Colenso Bridge to Stop Their Advance.

LADYSMITH STILL UNDER FIRE

Natives Assert that the Transvaal Forces Lost 200 in Killed at the Battle of Tugela River.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A dispatch from Chieveley, dated Tuesday, Dec. 19, says:

"The British naval guns have destroyed the Colenso footbridge, thus preventing the Boers holding any position south of the Tugela River. The enemy are taking up fresh positions on the eastern side, nearer the British camp.

"The British position at Frere is being strengthened. The Tugela River is rising and there is a prospect of heavy rains.

"A two-hour bombardment of Ladysmith has been heard from here. According to reliable native reports, the Boers had 200 killed in the fight at Colenso."

The news that the Colenso footbridge has been destroyed seems to show that Gen. Buller is more anxious to keep the enemy at bay than to attempt a further advance.

Despite the severity of the censorship, hints are being continually received of the serious spread of Dutch disaffection in both the Queenstown District of Cape Colony and Natal. A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Pietermaritzburg says:

"The extent of Dutch disaffection should make the Imperial authorities realize the magnitude of the task before them."

There are unconfirmed reports from Cape Town that Gen. Sir Charles Warren, commanding the Fifth Division, has returned there.

Commandant Demeillon, who was taken prisoner at Elandslaagte and brought to Simonstown, where he was confined on the British cruiser Penelope, has succeeded in making his escape.

The War Office is issuing lists of further deaths and wounds, as well as accounts of sickness. The most serious report of the last class is that horse sickness has broken out in both British and Boer camps in Natal.

Four hundred British cavalry horses, it is said, have already been shot owing to the prevalence of glanders. The disease is likely to spread with much greater rapidity among the British horses than among the hardy Boer ponies, and this may mean a considerable prolongation of the campaign.

Horse sickness in South Africa generally appears during the latter part of January and lasts three months. The present outbreak is unusually early.

The Times this morning makes the following announcement:

"We are informed that the Government has decided that it is not desirable to make further demands upon the European garrison in India unless unforeseen difficulties arise."

An undated heliograph message from Ladysmith, by way of Pietermaritzburg, represents the garrison as in no way daunted by Gen. Buller's reverse at Colenso, and as confident of being able to hold out indefinitely.

The mails are just arriving from Ladysmith. All the correspondents comment bitterly upon the superiority of the Boer artillery.

The Times correspondent says:

"It is impossible to evade the opinion that, if British gunners were in the Boer positions, the loss of life and damage to property in Ladysmith would be ten times greater."

The holidays have brought no surcease of recruiting activity. Lord Alwyne Frederick Compton, Unionist member of Parliament for Biggleswade Division of Bedfordshire, will raise a corps of mounted men. Lord Salisbury's private secretary, Mr. Schomberg McDonnell, who is a volunteer officer, has volunteered for service.

The action of the United States Government causes considerable discussion regarding the contraband question as affecting Delagoa Bay and Portugal. Widely divergent opinions are expressed. The Daily Graphic, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"We believe that every provision has been made in British treaties with the United States for dealing with this matter. In the special circumstances of the present war the Government is bound to regard food as contraband. No doubt the question can be satisfactorily settled by paying compensation for the seizures of American flour.

"The question of neutrality, however, is more serious, and Great Britain's duty is to have the Lorenzo Marques-Transvaal Railway watched by capable agents, and to warn Portugal that she will be held liable in damages for assistance to the Boers by means of the railway."

The Morning Post, on the contrary, argues that the Government would be mad to treat food as contraband, as "such action would play into the hands of all possible future enemies of Great Britain."

It admits however, that steps should be taken and money expended to search vessels and to prevent munitions of war entering the Transvaal by way of Portuguese territory.

The Standard says:

"We do not doubt that this matter is receiving the Government's serious attention. As the campaign develops it may become necessary to seize the railway at Komati Poort."

The first batch of Boer prisoners has arrived in England. It is announced that the Government has accepted another offer of a squadron of Canadian Rough Riders.

BOERS TELL OF BULLER'S LOSS

PRETORIA, Dec. 17.—Over 500 British prisoners, captured at the battle of Stormberg, have arrived here. They have been taken to Waterfall, to join the other prisoners. An official account of the Boer casualties at the battle of Tugela River says thirty men were killed or wounded.

Gen. Schalk-Burger's report of the battle, dispatched from the head laager, Dec. 16, says:

"Friday, at dawn, the day long expected arrived. The Pretoria detachment of artillery gave the alarm. Gen. Buller's Ladysmith relief column was in battle array, advancing on the Boer positions, close to the Tugela and Colenso. The centre consisted of an immense crowd of infantry, flanked on each side by two batteries, with strong bodies of cavalry supporting. The Boer artillery preserved absolute silence, not disclosing its position. Two batteries came within rifle range of our foremost position, and the Boers then opened fire with deadly effect. Our artillery also commenced, and apparently absolutely confused the enemy, who were allowed to think the bridge was open for them to cross.

"Their right flank, in the meantime, attacked the Boers' southernmost position, but the Mauser rifle fire was so tremendous that they were rolled back like a spent wave, leaving ridges and ridges of dead and dying humanity behind. Again the British advanced to the attack, but again fell back, swelling the heaps of dead. Their cavalry charged to the river, where the Ermolo Commando delivered such a murderous fire that two batteries of cannon had to be abandoned, which the Boers are going to bring here. Twice the British essayed to bring horses to remove them. The first time they succeeded in hitching on to one cannon, and on the second trial the horses and men fell in a heap.

"Then the British were in full retreat to their camp, whence they sent a heavy shrapnel fire on Bulwer Bridge, across the Tugela, to prevent the burghers from reaching the cannon.

"The French Attaché, Villebois, and the German Attaché, Braun, say the fight could not have been improved upon by the armies of Europe.

"Gens. Botha and Trichart were always at the most dangerous points of the fighting.

"Eleven ambulances removed the English dead and wounded.

"Such a tremendous cannonade has seldom been heard. The veldt, for miles, was covered with dead and wounded. It was a most crushing British defeat. Nine of the cannon have since been brought across the river.

"The British asked for and were granted a twenty-four hours' armistice."

BISHOPS ON THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—In their Christmas sermons to-day Bishop Doane, Episcopal, and Bishop Burke, Roman Catholic, touched upon the war in South Africa. Bishop Doane said that righteousness would bring about peace, and added:

"The attitude that America has taken in her recent struggle is a righteous one, inasmuch as she came to the aid of the oppressed and downtrodden and assumed their burdens. Great Britain's cause is one of righteousness because she went to war as the result of an endeavor to right the wrongs of her people in South Africa."

Bishop Burke spoke of the feast of the Nativity and deplored the fact that the last of the century, the jubilee year, would see several of the greatest nations on earth engaged in war. "Pope Leo," he said, "was the disciple of the Prince of Peace and had used his influence to avert the war between this country and Spain. He, the Vicar of Christ on earth, was even excluded from the International Peace Congress. Through the objections of Italy and the assistance of her ally, England, papal representation in the Congress was refused. Italy objected, declaring that by the admission of a representative of the Papacy the temporal power and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope would be recognized.

"The Peace Congress met, and Italy, with the aid of England, excluded the representative of the Holy Father.

"What has the Peace Congress established?" he asked. "England, one of the great powers represented, is now engaged in a war in South Africa. Now, on this Christmas morning, many homes in England are in mourning, and Christmas joy is replaced by sorrow for beloved ones cut down on the field of battle."

MULE DEALERS REAP A HARVEST.

Take Advantage of a British Officer's Indiscreet Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The publication of facts given out by one of the British officers sent to this country to assist in purchasing mules for South Africa is said to have cost Great Britain $200,000 within the past week or ten days. Some days prior to the receipt of additional orders to buy after 7,000 mules had already been purchased a man associated with the army officer in question gave out a story to the effect that Great Britain would need nine or ten thousand more mules to equip the three additional divisions of troops. This story was printed and circulated broadcast throughout the West, with the result that the mule dealers, anticipating renewed demands for large lots, ran up the prices.

The last order placed by Capt. Marsham, the officer now in charge here, was for 2,400 mules. These have not yet been delivered here. It was on these that the mule dealers secured the rise in price.

Capt. Marsham, who has just returned from St. Louis, was found at his hotel this morning. When questioned on the matter he said that he had decided, in the light of his American newspaper experience up to date not to submit again to the American interviewer. The interviews came too high.

He added, however, that there would be enough American mules on hand to fill up the next transport due at this port in about a week. He thought that the coming transport would be able to carry about 900 animals.

Capt. Marsham did not care to say when or where he would purchase any more in the United States. Nor would he intimate that he would go elsewhere for them. There are now four transports assigned to this port to carry mules to South Africa.

Major Fowle of the Sixteenth Lancers has arrived and will accompany the next transport to Cape Town.

CHURCHILL'S ESCAPE A PUZZLE.

Borrows "Mill on Liberty," and Slips Out of Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Dec. 17.—The Government is much concerned about the escape of Winston Churchill, and the officials are doing their utmost to discover how he got away. The officials have instituted a house to house search for incriminating papers. The Volksstem asserts that he escaped disguised as a woman.

The last book Churchill borrowed from the library was "Mill on Liberty."

Canada to Send Mounted Men.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 25.—It is probable that the composition of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa will be somewhat different from what was first proposed. The imperial authorities have expressed a preference for mounted men, and the contingent will therefore consist of but two batteries of artillery and in the neighborhood of 750 mounted men.

DUTCH IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Statements in H. C. Hillegas's "Oom Paul's People" Denied—Liberal Naturalization Laws in the Colony.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 14.—The citizens of British Guiana, in the enjoyment of a franchise of practically republican character, which was originally secured to the colony by treaty of capitulation, and has since then been liberally modified or extended to meet changing conditions, are indignant at a recent misrepresentation about their Constitution to which currency has been given in the United States.

Not only are the statements complained of said to be insulting to the colony itself and to Great Britain, but they are misleading as a contribution to the stock of general knowledge concerning the condition of neighboring countries.

The statement complained of by the Guiana colonists is contained in "Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas, issued by Appleton & Co. By way of proving a charge of inconsistency against the British in their attitude to the Boers, Mr. Hillegas cites the following alleged fact, which he says "is not generally known":

"The 3,000 native Dutch voters in British Guiana have no voice in the legislative or administrative branches of the colonial Government, owing to the peculiar laws, which give to the 3,000 British citizens the complete control of the franchise. The population of the colony is 300,000, yet the 3,000 British subjects make and administer the laws for the other 297,000 inhabitants, who compose the mining and agricultural communities and are treated with the same British contempt as the Boers. The Dutch residents have made many appeals for a fuller representation in the Government, but no reforms have been inaugurated or promised."

In point of fact, it is declared, there are no "Dutch residents" in British Guiana. Some of the old family names survive, but their owners are thoroughly English, or rather creole, and the remaining strain of Dutch blood is attenuated to the vanishing point. There are not half a dozen genuine Dutchmen in the colony.

As against the other statement of Mr. Hillegas, it is only necessary to quote the following excerpt from the Colonial Constitution regarding the franchise:

* * * Every male person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter * * * who is qualified as follows:

1. Has attained the age of twenty-one years; and
2. Is under no legal incapacity; and
3. Is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and
4. Possesses within the district or division some one of the following qualifications:
   a. Ownership of three acres of land under cultivation.
   b. Ownership of house—$66 rental.
   c. Occupation of not less than six acres of land under cultivation secured by lease.
   d. Occupation of a house or house and land of the annual rental or value of not less than $192 secured by lease.
   e. Income or salary of $480 a year.
   f. Payment of direct taxes to the revenue of $20 or upward * * * provided that no license duty of any kind shall be deemed to be within the meaning of the term "direct taxes."

To become naturalized a foreigner must have resided three years in the colony, and has to pay a naturalization fee of $10.

It thus appears that in no other part of the British Empire can the foreign resident so readily become a citizen, and, it may be added, in no other part of the world can one find a more liberal franchise short of universal suffrage.

A Bank Receiver's Good Results.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

The record which Mr. John Perry has made in settling up the affairs of the insolvent Kansas City National Bank is one of which he has a right to be proud. He has paid the depositors in full and is now about ready to make the final distribution of the bank's funds in the form of interest payments of 6.55 per cent. on all the deposits in the bank at the time of the failure. The aggregate cost of the receivership was only 5 per cent. of the total sum collected, as compared with 18 per cent. average expenses for all the National bank receiverships since the system was established. The average payments of insolvent banks to creditors during the existence of the National banking system has been 62 per cent., so that Mr. Perry's achievement with the assets of the Kansas City National is indeed praiseworthy. It is an interesting fact, however, that eighty-three of the 368 National banks that have become insolvent have paid depositors in full, and fifty-nine of them have paid full interest on the money of depositors during the time it was tied up.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

SKANEATELES WATER CASE

Decision Seems to Bear Some Relation to Ramapo Contest.

VIEWS OF OPPOSING COUNSEL

Mr. Sterne Finds Connection Remote—Mr. Lauterbach Says Ramapo Company Is Sustained.

A recent decision by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Skaneateles Water Works Company against the village of Skaneateles seems to have some bearing on the Ramapo water contest in this city. According to counsel opposed to the Ramapo contract the relation is remote, but according to counsel for the Ramapo people the Court of Appeals decision sustains the position they have taken.

The Skaneateles Water Works Company was organized in 1887, pursuant to Chapter 737 of the general law enacted by the Legislature in 1873 authorizing the formation of water companies by consent of the local authorities of the village interested. In 1875 the Legislature passed another law, Chapter 181, authorizing the villages of the State to furnish their inhabitants with pure and wholesome water. This statute provides in detail how a village may organize and conduct a corporation and water system of its own. It provides further that, if deemed necessary, the Board of Water Commissioners may institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the rights, privileges, grants, and properties of an existing corporation. This is optional with the village authorities only, and the existing company has no power to compel the Water Commissioners to purchase or condemn its rights and property.

The conditions under which the franchise was granted to the Skaneateles Water Works Company were that it should have its works in general operation by Dec. 1, 1889; that it should not charge or collect at any time a greater sum than $40 per annum for each hydrant; that at such rate it should furnish all the hydrants required by the village, and should not sell or transfer to non-residents of Skaneateles the rights acquired by the granting of the franchise. The works were not completed within the time provided for, but before the expiration of such period the village Trustees extended the time for the completion of the works until Dec 1, 1890, declaring that the franchise theretofore granted to the plaintiff was renewed

CONTRACT NOT RENEWED.

Before Dec. 1, 1890, the works were completed, and for five years the company supplied the village and its inhabitants with water. The contract then expired and was not renewed, because, as alleged, the company, finding that it had lost money, asked for $10 more per hydrant than it was entitled to charge under the terms of its grant. In pursuance of Chapter 181 of the laws of 1875 a Board of Water Commissioners was appointed. At a special election a large majority of the villagers voted in favor of an independent system of water works. The water works company had laid pipes in substantially every street of the village, and the water it furnished was pure, wholesome, and adequate for fire protection and all other purposes. The only source of supply was Skaneateles Lake. The village offered the company $24,000 for its property, which was mortgaged for $50,000, but the company declined to take that sum, requesting that the property be taken by condemnation proceedings as the statute authorized.

The company thereupon ought to obtain a permanent injunction against the village, its President, Trustees, and Water Commissioners, restraining them from conducting or operating an independent system of water works. The matter was referred to a referee, who dismissed the complaint. The case was taken to the Appellate Division in the Fourth Department, which affirmed the judgment entered upon the referee's report. The matter was then carried to the Court of Appeals. Chief Justice Parker rendered the decision, affirming the judgment. All concurred with him except Justice Bartlett, who read a dissenting opinion, and Justice Haight, who did not vote. Chief Justice Parker's opinion in part is as follows:

"It is the experience of all attempts to introduce water into villages and small cities that the number of individual patrons at the outset is small because their houses are not piped, and they are without bathtubs and other appliances which go with the use of water supplied under pressure. The houses erected after the construction of water works are, of course, made ready for connection with the pipes of the company, but old houses are brought in very slowly; many never come in, while a small percentage of the others are brought in each year as the owners find themselves able to enjoy the luxury afforded by the water system, or as they may be persuaded that the necessary expense ought to be incurred for reasons of health or comfort. This means in almost all cases losses for the first few years until a sufficient number of people have become patrons to put a plant on a paying basis. The theory of the defendant seems to be that the proper way to treat such a corporation as the plaintiff promoted in this instance, as it appears by defendant citizens, is to let it go on and built water works, losing money each year, while it educates the people up to the point of using the water until years have passed away and the plant has at last come to a paying basis, and then duplicate its plant and take over a paying business for the simple cost of the construction of new works, and it claims the permission of the Legislature to take that very course. * * *

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM NOT SUPPORTED.

"It is probable that the Legislature mistakenly assumed that such authorities would not act unjustly or oppressively, but would recognize the property rights of others. Be that as it may, the right to determine whether the property of an existing water works corporation should be taken or not is clearly submitted to the determination of the local authorities. The refusal of the defendant therefore to acquire the plaintiff's property by proceedings in invitum does not tend to support the plaintiff's claim for an injunction.

"If the provisions of the statute authorizing the taxation of the plaintiff for the payment of the obligations incurred in the construction of the defendant's water works and the provision authorizing a discriminating tax against its patrons are so connected with the purpose of the act and the object in view that it cannot be said that they do not constitute an essential part of the scheme of the act, then it should be held to be in contravention of Section 10 of the Federal Constitution and void. * * *

"Abundant resources are provided for the working out of the plan for paying for the property and the cost of its operation without assessing the property of the plaintiff for such purposes, and we are of the opinion that in view of the public interests involved (for many municipalities have constructed independent water works under this statute) the rule should be invoked which authorizes the elimination of the provisions of a statute which, if allowed to remain, would condemn it, where it can be done without interference with the general plan and scope of the act."

SIMON STERNE'S OPINION.

"I have read the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Skaneateles Water Works Company against the village of the same name," said Simon Sterne last evening, "and I find that its relation to the Ramapo case is very remote. It emphasizes the great danger that is involved to a municipality of entering into contracts with private corporations for its water supply and the many legal complications that arise therefrom.

"In the Skaneateles Water Works case the Court of Appeals decided by a majority of the court that there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent a village corporation from creating its own water works, although the supply of water had previously been furnished by a private corporation, but in coming to that decision the court struck down several provisions of the law which made competition in the water supply oppressive upon and destructive of the interests of the private corporation.

"The minority of the court was of the opinion that the municipal supply under these circumstances should not be permitted to come into existence without first taking over at its proper valuation the private water company's works.

"The bearing of all this upon the Ramapo conspiracy is very remote, but, as I said at the outset, it shows how endless can be the complications if the city is ever so unfortunate as to be compelled to submit to making contracts with a private corporation. That may involve at some future period the taking over of the Ramapo Water Company's plant as a consequence of having contracted with it on a valuation based upon the contract, which it unfairly made with the city, before the city can increase its own water supply from an entirely different watershed and quite independently of the source of supply that is controlled by the Ramapo Water Company.

"What is now the opinion of the minority of the court may become the opinion of the majority. Remote as was the question at issue of the Skaneateles case with anything that arises in the Ramapo case, it shows a danger. At the same time, however, it shows how great is the power of the municipalities of this State, even to village authorities, to furnish their own water supply."

WHAT MR. LAUTERBACH SAYS.

"This would seem to go to the extent of deciding," said Edward Lauterbach, "first what I contended for, namely, that the contract presented to the Board of Municipal Improvements by the Corporation Counsel and over which all the wrangle has taken place was a mere option which enabled the New York authorities to take as much or as little water as they desired, or none at all. It was urged that this option would have to be reasonably exercised, and therefore the Ramapo Company could have insisted, in spite of the option, upon the taking of a reasonable amount of water. This decision disposes of that effectually and states that a contract made by a municipality with a water company in no sense carries with it any obligation to take water to any greater extent or in any other way than the contract provides.

"It goes much further, however, and decides what I also contended for, that by the making of the contract the city itself is not prevented from obtaining the Ramapo Water Company by condemnation proceedings, even if the contract is made with it. It decides that under the act of 1875 municipalities may themselves enter into competition with companies they previously contracted with for supply of water without condemning the property of the original company and under methods of competition that may prove fatal to the original contracting party.

"In other words, the court's decision renders perfectly plain what I have always maintained, that the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company was entirely jughandled in favor of the city, and that those who prevented its execution have done the city a grievous injury."

SAY HE SWINDLED BANK.

Clarence W. Noble Accused of Criminally Obtaining $400 from Mechanics and Traders' Institution.

Considerable mystery surrounds the arrest of Clarence W. Noble, whose residence is said to be at Nutley, N. J., and who, after being twice taken to the Centre Street Police Court, was yesterday remanded to the custody of the Detective Bureau. He is charged with having swindled the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of 486 Broadway out of a sum aggregating about $400, and was arrested by Central Office Detectives Tinker and Dolan on Friday.

At Police Headquarters it was said that the case against the prisoner had as yet assumed no specific form, and that he was held on a formal charge of grand larceny. Police officials would not even say who the complainant against him was, and said that when the matter came up in court either Leo Schlesinger, President of the bank, the institution itself through other officers, or some of its depositors might appear to press the charge.

One report was that the money had been obtained through forging a check, and another was that the bank had loaned it upon worthless securities. Mr. Schlesinger is spending the Christmas holidays with his family at the Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J. When seen at that hotel late last evening he positively declined to give any information whatever about Noble's incarceration or to discuss the matter in any way.

Mr. Schlesinger has made arrangements to leave Lakewood this morning, and it is thought will come directly to this city. His brother, B. Schlesinger, of 184 East Seventy-second Street, said earlier in the day that he knew nothing about the case.

The police records give Noble's occupation as a broker. He was taken to court Saturday, but when he reached there with the detectives it was so late that court had adjourned for the day, and he was led away again.

LONG ISLAND FARMER MISSING.

Jesse Muncy Believed to Have Been Murdered and Robbed.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 25.—Jesse Muncy has been missing since Friday night, and every effort to find him has proved to be of no avail. It is generally believed now that he was murdered and robbed and his body disposed of. No other solution of his total disappearance from the range of country which has been scoured during the past two days can be arrived at.

Mr. Muncy was eighty years of age. He was well known in this village, although he lived some little distance back in the island upon a farm. He was in the village on Friday night, and when a little before dark he started for home he had a considerable amount of money with him. He was last seen by those who knew him about a half mile out from the village and a mile from his own home. He was met by his nephew, Samuel Muncy. The old man was then proceeding toward his home. He exchanged greetings with his nephew and went on. The nephew came on into the village. Since that meeting no one who knew the old man has seen him.

When he did not reach home on Friday night search was not at once instituted, as it was thought he had gone to the home of some friend for the night. When he did not appear on Saturday the search was begun. Yesterday several searching parties were organized, but no trace of Mr. Muncy has yet been found. The belief is that the old man was sandbagged in the road, killed, and burned

Mr. Muncy was a bachelor, and a veteran of the civil war.

New Railway for Turkey in Asia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—The preliminary convention for the construction of the railroad between Koniah, capital of the vilayet of the same name in Asia Minor, and Bassorah, on the Shat-el-Arab, in the Pashalic of Bagdad, has been signed and Dr. von Siemens, Director of the Deutsche Bank, who obtained the concession for the Anatolian Railways Company, left Constantinople to-day for Berlin. An agreement has been concluded between the Porte and the Anatolian Railways Company for an advance of £1,200,000.

Janitor's Neck Broken in Fall.

Felix Jackel, janitor of two flat houses at 146 and 148 West Sixty-eighth Street, fell headforemost down the basement stairs at No. 148 last evening and broke his neck. He was forty-four years old. His wife and children were away spending Christmas with friends, and did not learn of his death till they returned late at night.

PROVISIONING A TROOPSHIP.

Quantities and Varieties of Supplies Required—How They Are Furnished in English Practice.

From The London Times.

The Sumatra, which leaves the Royal Albert Docks to-morrow for the Cape, may be taken by way of illustration; though, as she is conveying not more than about 1,200 men, her supplies represent what those concerned regard as rather a "small" order. To persons unacquainted with these things, however, the quantities will appear formidable enough, especially as the supplies in question refer exclusively to what will be required at sea. Thus, under the head of "troop stores," the men sailing in the Sumatra are to have 6,000 pounds of preserved meat, 14 tierces of salt beef, and 21 barrels of pork, with the accompaniment of 2,500 pounds of preserved potatoes and 400 pounds of compressed mixed vegetables. Should they take mustard with their meat there will be 100 pounds of it at their disposal; of salt there will be 672 pounds, of pepper 60 pounds, of vinegar 150 gallons, and of pickles 100 pounds. The stock of rice is put down at 1,250 pounds, and that of split peas at 1,300 pounds. There is a suggestion of Christmas puddings in 3 hundredweight of suet, 900 pounds of raisins, and 140 barrels of flour, while with 6,000 pounds of Demerara sugar on board there should be no danger of the 113 pounds of chocolate and the 1,300 pounds of coffee having to be taken unsweetened. Of oatmeal there is a total of 4,500 pounds, of syrup 1,300 pounds, and of biscuits no less a quantity than 10,800 pounds. These are the ordinary supplies provided by the Government. Should the soldier want more there will be the canteen to fall back on at his own cost, and the canteen stores—from which purchases are generally made a pennyworth at a time—will be provided on no less generous and varied a scale, the articles being disposed of at a very low charge indeed. These particular stores comprise, among other things, 200 pound tins of corned beef, 1,500 pounds of lunch biscuits, 896 pounds of sweetened biscuits, 1,008 pounds of ginger nuts, (a luxury of which soldiers are especially fond,) 700 tins of bloater paste, 300 pound tins of brawn, 1,000 half-pound tins of butter, 1,500 pounds of American cheese, 60 pound tins of haddock, 400 pound tins of fresh herring, 200 pound tins of kippered herring, 150 pound tins of lobster, 60 pound tins of mackerel, 2,000 pound tins of assorted jams, 800 pound tins of marmalade, 250 half-pint bottles and 1,000 quarter-pint bottles of pickles, 1,000 pound tins of salmon, 60 quarter-pound tins of sardines, 1,000 penny bottles of sauces, 120 pound tins of sausages, and 600 tins of potted meats. If "Tommy" wishes to still further improve on the official dietary in the way of puddings, &c., the canteen will offer him raw materials in the shape of 30 half sacks of flour, 36 pounds of candied peel, 200 pounds of currants, 200 pounds Valencia raisins, 784 pounds of moist sugar, and 30 pounds of lard; while the varied eatables he can wash down with the help of 120 pound tins of sherbet. Should so miscellaneous a diet disagree with him, it may be hoped he will be put right again with the help of 96 bottles of Eno's fruit salt and 800 seidlitz-powders. The canteen will also have in stock 350 clay pipes, 1,500 tins of Anglo-Swiss milk, and such miscellaneous articles as blacking, boot and shoe laces, lead pencils, soap, (180 tablets,) tobacco, (150 pounds,) and supplementary vinegar (350 bottles.) The other articles on the list include 10 pounds of cream of tartar, 10 pounds of carbonate of soda, and even—14 pounds of sweets!

The "medical comforts" for the use of the sick comprise 99 pounds of preserved meat, 153 pints of prepared soup, 305 quarter-pint tins of essence of beef, 27 pounds of arrowroot, 214 pounds of rice, 481 tins of preserved milk, 293 bottles of lime juice, 1,056 pounds of Demerara sugar, 550 pounds of refined sugar, 66 pints of vinegar, 144 pounds of preserved potatoes, and 99 pounds compressed mixed vegetables. In addition to all this there is a large supply of "general stores," which need not be specified.

The Sumatra will be the twenty-first troopship that has been supplied with stores by the contractors, Messrs. Barnes & Co. (Limited,) since the war began, so that, if the above figures be multiplied twenty-one times, some rough idea will be gained of the sum total of the food, &c., already needed for the troops in their long journey across the seas, without regard to what they require on land. So complete, however, are the arrangements which have been made that the whole of the supplies for the Sumatra, as stated above, were put on board within twelve hours of the order for them being received.

THEIR JOY TURNED TO SORROW.

Nicalas Died Without Warning Preparing for a Family Celebration.

Christmas joy was turned to mourning almost in the twinkling of an eye when Herman Nicalas fell dying at his home; on the top floor of 340 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Nicalas, who was about thirty-five years old, and who worked in a produce store between Park and De Kalb Avenues, had, with his wife, made great preparations for a Christmas celebration for their two young sons. They had a Christmas tree, on which they had expended much happy labor loading its branches with gifts and ornaments, and had invited several friends to take part in the celebration, which they had arranged to hold last night.

The kitchen fire burned low, and Mr. Nicalas started down stairs to get some coal. He reached the first landing, just outside the door of the family apartment, when he threw up his hands, tottered, and sank down, rolling to the foot of the stairs. A policeman from the De Kalb Avenue Station summoned an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital, but the surgeon who came with it said that the man was dead. He said that death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel. The body was carried back into the little parlor and laid out almost under the branches of the Christmas tree.

DEATH TOOK HER AT DINNER.

Mary Fox Was Eating Her Best Meal in a Long Time.

Mary Fox, fifty-five years old, and without a home of her own, died last evening while eating her Christmas dinner with her friend, Margaret Seary, in the rear of the ramshackle building at 158 West Thirty-first Street.

The meal was an humble one, but as good as their means would afford, and the woman, who was very feeble through long privation and exposure, had just remarked to her friend: "It is the best dinner I have eaten in a long time, but I haven't had much to eat for some time," when she sank to the floor, dead from heart disease.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:39
Moon rises	1:10		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:49	Gov. Isl'd	2:10
H. Gate	4:06		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:41	Gov. Isl'd	1:50
H. Gate	3:46		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neustria, Mediterranean	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Agcil, La Plata Countries	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 28.		
Clenfuegos, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 30.		
Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 826, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Dec. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of London.

Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 26.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Dec. 19.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 17.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
British King, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Cearense, Shields, Dec. 13.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Kensington, Antwerp, Dec. 16.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Michigan, Belfast, Dec. 14.
Ontario, Hull, Dec. 11.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 20.
Wineland, Shields, Dec. 10.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

Andes, Jamaica, Dec. 20.
Finance, Colon, Dec. 20.
Menominee, London, Dec. 16.

THURSDAY, DEC. 28.

Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 16.

FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

Othello, Hull, Dec. 17.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 23.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Dec. 16.
Tropea, Shields, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Dec. 14 and Boulogne 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 24th.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohls, Rio Janeiro Dec. 2, Bahia 6th, Pernambuco 8th, Barbados 16th, and St. Lucia 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Indra, (Br.,) Burkell, Philadelphia Dec. 23, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Br.,) Chabot, Havre Dec. 4 and Bordeaux 9th, with mdse. to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Lafrantz, Rio Janeiro Nov. 1, Santos 30th, and St. Lucia Dec. 16, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, hence for Glasgow, returned to anchor off Clifton, S. I., with machinery slightly disabled.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Risk, Brunswick Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kim, (Nor.,) Irgena, Progreso Dec. 15, with hemp to order. Vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 P. M. Is bound to Boston; put in to this port for coal.

SS Carib, Proctor, San Domingo, Dec. 14, Macoris 16th, Sanchez and Samana 18th, Porto Plata and Monte Christo 19th, and Turk's Island 20th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 25, 9:30 P. M., west northwest, strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Reynolds, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Abbazia, (Aus.,) for

The Wanamaker Store.

CHRISTMAS lasts here until Thursday night, at least.

The store seemed bountiful up to the last minute—didn't it? Well, we shall take half price for very many of the show things. They earned half their worth by looking pretty.

If the Christmas gift was money it can be laid out to fine advantage.

If anybody was overlooked, you can discreetly make amends. Calendars are a pleasant "thank you" for some kindness shown.

The store news will grow in interest each day—it shall be good-natured, straight-forward and well worth your reading.

A Hundred Thousand Yards

French Organdie brought to America for printing---Saved Duty.

Printing vies with the French, but while French would demand 37½c, these

Dainty Organdies, 12½c

The fabric is made in Alsace-Lorraine, which is the home of French Organdie despite German territorial control. Last year Organdies were hurt, in your estimation, by reason of the soft finish that made them soon grow stringy. Now the splendid old wiry finish is back again—and the best American cotton printer (who ranks well with the best of France), is wooing Fashion's favor for his product. He takes a loss on this initial lot conditioned on our being content with almost no profit. Organdies are back again to be loved.

Sixty-eight printings, chosen as the opening temptation of the spring of 1900, are included—floral; some with rings and ribbons besides.

Then there are solid colors as well—black, pink, light blue, heliotrope and primrose.

How shall we state their value? The 37 1-2c French Printed Organdie will be of just such fineness of texture. Do you think they can possibly be prettier? Yet these are 12 1-2c a yard.

Main floor.

White Goods Half price. Not remnants, but odd pieces from which you may buy any number of yards you require, while the lots hold out. No, you can't, either—for when a piece is sold down to a reasonably short length, we won't cut off what would be a bothersome remnant to us.

Organdies
Striped and Checked Lawns
Long Cloth.

Half price, which means 12½c a yard for 25c fabrics and 15c a yard for 30c fabrics. And so on.

Broadway.

Men's Suits The fabrics are cheviot, worsteds and cassimere; the tailoring is of the regular Wanamaker standard—fact is, these suits are all we have left of some of our popular $18 and $22.50 lots. So we mark them—

Fifteen Dollars

Men's Frieze Overcoats—black and Oxford-gray—wool lined, $8.50. The best expert we could see on Saturday says these garments are worth $12.

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits—made of fancy cheviot; the popular way — single-breasted coat and double-breasted vest. For young fellows of 16 to 19 years—$8.50—values up to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Domet Night Shirts Domet Night Shirts are warmish, comfortable, sensible. These are made up in liberal sizes and from the best-looking patterns of the domet (cotton) flannel. Pearl buttons—all the touches of carefulness.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Knit Petticoats Some pretty colored ones all of cotton, and others all of wool with borders of contrasting colors, and both far from expensive. 75c for one sort. Then prices advance in 25c steps to $1.75—for some with silk borders.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The new hand-printed Silks from London and Paris and the newest American Silks—all advance lots from next spring's styles—are shown in the Green Salon, second floor. 60c to $1.50 a yard. And a mere handful of any one style.

Women's Wraps---Reduced

Some from our own good stocks, some from the tailors who furnish much of our stock and who preferred to have cash rather than coats in their Christmas stocking.

The least saving is a full fourth from Saturday's prices and values.

Many Are a Third Cheaper

Five hundred **Capes**—black ones at $7.50, $10 (some of these were counted $20 values), $12, $15, $25, $35 and $50.

Capes in navy blue, brown, tan and steel gray, at $10, $20, $25 and $35—values up to $48 and even $50.

And these lots of **Jackets**—

$5—Of black beaver cloth; lined with satin serge.
$6.50—Of black boucle; satin lined.
$9—Cheviot, beaver and kersey—black and colors. Finest are $16 values.
$12—Jackets valued up to $20.
$15—Jackets valued up to $25.
$25—Three-quarter length wraps — Automobile—that have been $38. Black, tan, castor, navy blue.

Second floor.

Tissot's Life of Christ Membership in the Wanamaker-Tissot Club means the immediate possession of Tissot's Life of Christ—ten years' masterly work in the Holy Land by the disciple-author-artist—upon payment of the entrance fee, $1, and obligation to pay three dollars monthly after that for a not very long period. Of course usual business references are required. Inspiring reading and 500 matchless pictures.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

French Flannel Sacques Imported. New colorings of red, blue, pink, violet and in solid white and black. All lined—some with silk, others with albatross. Trimming of embroidery of silk, of chenile or of lace. Newest cut. $3.50 to $30.

Sacques of albatross, made and trimmed similar to those above, at $8.50 to $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannelette Gowns They're worn nowadays largely for sleeping gowns,—they were not made wholly for that purpose, however. Suitable also for room gowns. Warm and pretty. In a variety of styles; 75c to $2.75. Moderate enough, for so much comfort.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Aprons Lawn; neatly made and liberal in size. Somebody made several thousand too many—manufacturers do foolish things. We bought them very cheap, and sold many at 15c and 25c. To-day—the last nine hundred

at ten cents

Some may be mussed, but what of that!

Broadway.

Cardigan Jackets For women—for warmth. Cardinal, navy blue, black, maroon and brown—long; some short. Prices run 75c, 85c and $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Carpet Bargain

This carpet store is authoritative as to styles, and a factor in the markets that entitles it to the every consideration given the leading exclusive stores. Yoke that to such advantages as are given through the Wanamaker system of selling, and one sees why the business keeps growing.

As an outlet for excessive stocks we unquestionably rank first, and the real carpet bargains come here as naturally as water runs down hill.

To-day—

Twenty-five patterns of **$1 Axminster Carpet at 80c**—and a dollar was the very lowest price it could be bought for up to Saturday night.

Third floor.

Men's Madras and Percale Shirts

HALF PRICE

Which is to say **Fifty Cents**, though many of the shirts are $1.50 quality and not one is worth less than a Dollar. Why cheap? Because we have only these neck sizes—15½ to 17—and the stripes run cross-wise instead of up-and-down. It may be four months before the style changes back again.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Mussed Handkerchiefs---Half Price

The handkerchiefs we delivered were smooth and fresh as could be—the ones used as samples, the ones you looked at on the counters and fixtures are mussed and soiled. A washing will cure all hurts. To-day we shall commence selling them off at half prices, which means—

50c for $1 handkerchiefs
35c for 75c handkerchiefs
25c for 50c handkerchiefs
18c for 35c handkerchiefs
12½c for 25c handkerchiefs

Many sorts for men and women, but maybe not at every price for both men's and women's.

Broadway.

Eight Fine Water-Color Pictures---Reduced

This picture store is getting better and better. It isn't filled with costly pieces, but it is thoroughly emptied of trash. The simplest print here is meritorious in its way.

We've eight Water Colors that, being rather counted as Christmas stock, we'd rather sell at a loss to-day than to carry in stock—

Two by Carl Weber, $65 each from $100.
Two by Van Wedge, $55 each from $75.
Three by S. A. Mulholland, $42.50 each from $62.50.
One by F. F. English, $40 from $67.50.

All well framed in gold leaf frames, and in every way perfect.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Seventy-five Tons of Writing Paper

AT THE OLD, LITTLE PRICE

The law of supply and demand is being enforced, with the Trusts as enforcers. Paper is scarce, the production well controlled, and prices are sky-high. Yet, with half a year's planning, we have a hundred and fifty thousand pounds of the popular—

Club Vellum at Ten Cents a Pound; Envelopes, to match, 15c a hundred

The paper has a pleasant writing surface—is good enough to have been adopted by some of the most exacting hotel men for their women-guests' correspondence.

Choice of two color tones. Three sizes—

"Helen," for oblong envelope, 102 sheets to the pound.
"Octavo," for square envelope, 96 sheets to the pound.
"Frances," for large oblong envelope, 84 sheets to the pound.

Sold in the long aisle—Tenth street side.

It will pay you to get a year's supply, for nobody knows when we can get any more at the price.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

HUNGER IN PUERTO RICO

Two Thousand Tons of Food Still Needed There.

RELIEF TASK IS DIFFICULT

Pestilence Has Appeared in the Stricken Districts and Help Is Needed —Work Already Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The War Department made public to-day a statement showing the progress made in relief work in the Island of Puerto Rico between Sept. 25 and Nov. 30, 1899. The population of the island is estimated at 918,926. The average daily indigent was 221,087 persons; average weekly sick, 17,372, and the average weekly deaths, 632 persons. The annual death rate was 35 per 1,000 inhabitants, while the normal rate of deaths was 26 per 1,000 inhabitants. The increased mortality was confined to the mountain districts, where, in some localities, the death rate increased 300 per cent. The amount of cash received for the relief of the suffering people of the island up to Nov. 30 was $15,224. The amount of money disbursed up to the date mentioned was $7,417.

Up to Nov. 30 the total amount of food received to relieve the sufferers was 17,162,788 pounds. Of this 16,548,316 pounds has been issued up to Nov. 30. The amount of unissued food on hand at San Juan Nov. 30 was 614,272 pounds.

It was some weeks after the hurricane before the mental and physical energies of the stricken people began to rally from the shock of the disaster. They were without ready money, and were brought face to face with starvation.

While the damage inflicted upon the people along the coast of the island was very great, it was in part off-set by the improvement in the sugar cane crop, which improvement was produced by the overflow of water on the cane lands. The prospect of a good crop enabled the planters to borrow money with which to employ the necessary labor to care for and harvest the crop. The cities along the coast were also to come to the rescue by the employment of labor to repair the damage inflicted by the storm. In consequence of these facts supplies have gradually been suspended in the lowlands except in limited quantities to the chronic poor.

The coffee plantations are located in the uplands. Here the high winds swept everything in their course, leaving little or nothing for the thousands of hungry, homeless, clothesless human beings but their lives, and what could be given them to prevent starvation. The prompt action of the American people and of the people of the rest of the island was all that prevented a terrible catastrophe. The poor were fed and their lives were preserved. Although a large part of the island is no longer receiving relief, the number of indigents requiring assistance remains the same. It is believed that until February next the demand for assistance is likely to increase in the mountain districts, as the plantains and bananas will not be ripe for two months to come. The greatest distress prevails in a locality where the greatest difficulty is found in getting food to the starving.

The worst area contains a population of about 250,000, and not a wagon road is to be found in any direction over which food can be transported. All food is carried on the backs of horses. Of this population 200,000 people must be fed or they will starve. If not fed at home they will migrate to the cities, leaving the weak to die. Their work will be left undone and their future will be hopeless.

Pestilence, which frequently follows flood and famine, has appeared among the unfortunate inhabitants in the mountain districts and a number of people have perished. It is feared that the epidemic will spread to the coast should there be a general movement of the mountain people in that direction. A movement of this kind has already been anticipated and is being successfully controlled. But the relief must be continued freely in the mountain districts for all of December and during the greater part of January.

It is estimated that not less than 2,000 additional tons of food will be required. Four-sevenths of this amount should be of rice; two-sevenths should be of beans, and the remainder of the amount required should be either codfish or bacon. With the food already issued and now on hand and with the 2,000 tons required in addition to that already issued the total issue will be 20,162,788 pounds.

In dealing with the indigents able-bodied men have been required to work for the food they received, and a great deal of public work has been done in the way of cleaning towns, repairing roads, &c. A plan has been devised between the Board of Charities and the needy planters and their servants by which the board furnishes food to the planters for the number of servants in their families. In return for this aid the planters sign an agreement to furnish a small parcel of land and a hut to each family, which land they are to see prepared and seeded with food plants. The planters are also to see that the laborers and their families are supplied with the food issued, and that the laborer performs a full day's work in return. The planters further agree to furnish transportation for the food.

TROOPER FIRED AT COMRADES.

Captured with Difficulty and Committed to Government Hospital for Insane.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The case of Nicholas Davis of Troop B, Third Cavalry, having been reported to Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East at New York, he has authorized the committal of the man to the Government Hospital for the Insane near this city.

Davis is an enlisted man from Kentucky who became insane over fancied wrongs inflicted by members of his troop at Fort Myer, Va., and who, inspired by drink, duplicated at Fort Myer some of the incidents in Kipling's story, "In the Matter of a Private." Obtaining a Krag-Jorgensen rifle and a supply of ammunition, he barricaded himself in the troop's quarters and began firing through the open windows at every person who came within range. Fortunately he failed to hit anybody.

The commandant at the fort, after exhausting all possible efforts to capture the trooper without sacrificing the lives of any of his men, finally ordered him to be shot, and a Sergeant and squad were detailed for that purpose. Instead of ordering a volley fired, however, the Sergeant, who is a crack marksman, took a single shot at Davis. Only the latter's head and the breech-block and barrel of his rifle could be seen above the window-sill. The Sergeant's bullet broke the ammunition chamber of the Krag-Jorgensen, driving the pieces of metal into Davis's face and head, stunning but not killing him.

MONEY FOR LAWTON'S FAMILY.

New Yorkers Respond to Appeals of Secretary Root and Gen. Corbin—Fund Is Growing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The total subscription to the Lawton fund up to noon of Christmas Day was $14,329.55. The committee has determined to continue the work at least until Jan. 2, when it is hoped that a sufficient fund will have been subscribed to place the widow and children of Gen. Lawton beyond the possibility of want and enable the mother to carry out the father's fondest wishes, that his children should receive a proper education.

It is proposed to continue active work in raising funds during the present week, and it is probable that the subscription list will be kept open until the return of Mrs. Lawton to this country. It is not at all improbable that the fund will eventually reach the sum of $50,000. The original intention was to raise only a fund sufficient to pay off the mortgage of about $15,000 on the Lawton homestead at Redlands, but the generous response to the appeal encourages the committee to believe that enough money will be subscribed beyond that sum to place Mrs. Lawton and her children above want for the rest of their lives.

Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent personal appeals to about 150 bankers and business men in New York, which resulted in a large increase of the fund. Among those who have promised subscriptions are:

William K. Vanderbilt, $1,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, $1,000; C. P. Huntington, $1,000; Thomas F. Ryan, $1,000, and Miss Helen Gould, $500. The committee expects to receive at least ten subscriptions of $1,000 each.

J. I. Buchanan of Pittsburg telegraphed Gen. Corbin to-day that a public meeting will be held in that city to-morrow for the purpose of helping the fund.

Alexander H. Revell of Chicago reports that $2,102 has been subscribed in that city.

Gen. Shafter reports that $830 has already been raised by the citizens of San Francisco.

Gen. Corbin was also informed that the citizens of St. Louis had subscribed $1,200.

GEN. WOOD BEGINS REFORMS.

Highways to be Improved and the School System Reorganized.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Gov. Gen. Wood says he intends to order work at once upon the highways, which are greatly in need of repair. This will also serve to give employment to a large number of men.

The school system will also be immediately reorganized. Alexis Frye, Superintendent of Cuban Schools, will be reinforced with two or three other Commissioners.

The Judiciary will form the subject of early attention, particularly the jails and the existing system of keeping prisoners for months without trial. An order will be issued directing that a complete list of prisoners held for trial be furnished monthly.

FIRE INTERRUPTS A DINNER.

Boarding House Inmates Alarmed and a Musician Suffers Loss.

Fire in a boarding house managed by Mrs. S. V. Stowell, at 218 West Fifty-third Street, broke up the family Christmas dinner at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and caused damage to the amount of $500.

The inmates of the house were at the dinner table when a young woman who occupies a room on the top floor heard what appeared to be the crackling of flames. She ran down stairs and notified Mrs. Stowell. They then went up stairs, and on the second floor, in the front room, discovered the fire. The room is occupied by Edward Capell, who had left the house only a few minutes before. Mrs. Stowell and Miss Hattie Atwood, a boarder, attempted to extinguish the blaze themselves. They were unable to do so, and an alarm was rung. When the firemen arrived the fire was speedily extinguished. Mrs. Stowell and Miss Atwood suffered slight burns from their attempt to put out the fire.

Miss Gibert, one of the occupants of the house, and a musician, lost music worth $200. The loss is not covered by insurance.

FIRE IN THE HOTEL ALBERT.

Employes Have Two Streams at Work When the Firemen Arrive.

A fire in the Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused considerable excitement. Women became hysterical, and one fainted. The fire started on the fifth floor of the eight-story building in one of a suite of three rooms occupied by A. H. Sterling, a civil engineer, with his wife and daughter. Mr. Sterling was out at the time of the fire, but his wife and daughter were in the apartments. The cause of the fire is unknown, but Chief Croker attributed it to a curtain coming in contact with a gas jet.

As soon as the two women shouted "Fire!" the other guests, a majority of whom were women, rushed for the elevators. There were about 175 persons in the rooms on the several floors. Those on the floors above the fire were particularly anxious to escape. The clerk of the hotel, F. V. Barned, hearing the shouts of fire, rang the auxiliary fire alarm which connects with a regular box, and the firemen were soon on the scene.

In the meantime, however, the hotel employes, who had been drilled to act in case of fire, were working to extinguish the flames. Under the leadership of Frank Taylor, the colored head bellboy, they attached hose on the sixth and fifth floors to the stand pipes in the building, and were soon playing two streams on the fire. When the firemen arrived and strung their hose they had very little work to do, and the fire was soon under control. The loss is estimated at about $500.

There was a slight fire about eight months ago on the fourth floor of the hotel which was quickly put out by the employes in the same manner as the one yesterday.

All Cold Weather Goods at ZERO Prices.

One Fare from Anywhere

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

You who have yet to buy winter necessities and merchandise of every description are indeed fortunate. At 8 o'clock this morning we begin a

Great 5-Day Sale

to dispose of our stocks before inventory. Noteworthy price reductions in every dept. You can save from 10% to 50% this week. Makes no difference what you want, come here and buy for less than elsewhere. This money-saving opportunity should have your immediate attention. Values like these are to be had in every part of this store:

Furs and Ladies' Suits Reduced.

$45 00 to $65.00 FUR COLLARETTES reduced to **$21.50** to **$49**
Ladies' $15 to $20 High-class SUITS reduced to **$8.75**
Ladies' $35. to $45. Men-Tailored SUITS reduced to **$19.75**

Ladies' Trimmed Hats Greatly Reduced.

Come to our Millinery Dept. to-day for Ladies' Stylishly TRIMMED HATS at less than cost to make—two prices—Fur Hats, Evening Hats and Exquisite Imported Models; your choice of 1 dreds at **$10** and **$5.00.**

Great Reductions In Handkerchiefs.

All surplus stock must be sold at once—$1.00 HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c.; 50c. kinds, 25c.; 25c. kinds, 12½c., and 12½c. kinds only 5c. Also immense cuts in prices on all kinds of LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Watches Far Below Usual Prices.

Those stylish Enameled Watches—chatelaine to match—in all the delicate shades—usually $10 to $12, complete, with case, for this sale, **$4.95.**

Gold Filled Hunting Case WATCH—7 jewelled, full nickel, best American movement, 5-year guarantee, stem winder and setter, sold every day at $10 to $12, reduced to **$5.95.**

Dress Skirts.

Black Broadcloth, taffeta appliqued panel front, of extra winter-weight materials; nearsilk lining, velvet binding; newest shape, box plait or saddle back and open front; $15 value **9.98**

Ladies' Skirts, of Oxford gray, blueish gray, black and brown homespun Cheviot, saddle back, panel side stitched, trimmed with large steeline buttons, percale lined, velvet bound; usual price $5.98; . . **4.49**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Great Sale of Rings.

These articles are selected at random from our sale of Diamond Jewelry; everything else in Diamond Jewelery sold in the same proportion.

Solid Gold Rings, set with diamond weighing about 1-32 of a carat, value $4.00; special, our sale price, **2.75**

Solid Gold Rings, set with white brilliant cut diamond weighing over 3-16 of a carat, sold by many as a bargain at $15.00; our sale price, **7.50**

Solid Gold Rings, set with fiery cut diamonds, weighing 1-16 and 1-32 carat; value $10.00; special, our sale price, **5.00**

Diamond Rings, fine cut white diamond, weighing 1-4 of a carat, at **15.00**

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

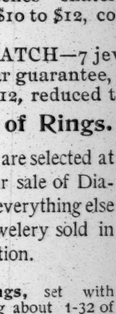
GOOD BOOKS.

Printed on good paper, from large type, and consist of 350 titles of the very best writers. They are bound in a new style of linen cloth, stamped in genuine gold. We have added several books by Kipling, Farjeon, Mrs. Alexander, Fergus Hume, Marlitt, Balzac, Henty, Mary Jane Holmes, Anthony Hope, Stanley J. Weyman and others not heretofore published, at a low price. The publication of this series is a radical and welcome departure in the production of low-priced books; reduced to, per vol., each **14**

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cold Weather Goods at ZERO Prices.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!



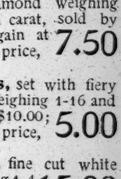
A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities, For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT **VICHY**

Get the Genuine

VICHY

CELESTINS



International "Wun Wing" NEW CREATION Armor Brand

SAME LOWER "WING-LO"

BASTINE'S

Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 5th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

Poor Business Causes Suicide.

UTICA, Dec. 25.—Charles H. Schiller, a prominent jeweler of Utica, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening at his residence. Financial embarrassment is believed to have been the cause. Mr. Schiller had been many years in business in this city, but his trade had of late been declining. A widow and several children survive. The suicide of Mr. Schiller occasions especial remark, as it is the fourth case of the kind that has occurred here during the past few days.

The Yacht Lizzie Reported Safe.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 25.—The yacht Lizzie, of Somers Point, which had not been heard from or seen since she left that place on Friday last, and which was thought to have been lost, turned up safe and sound at Bivalve to-day.

It was supposed that the gale of Saturday night had foundered her.

Street Cars Burned in Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Fire started in an electric heater in one of the Canton-Massillon cars last night, after all the cars had been run into the barn. Service on Canton streets was on half time on the main lines to-day, and all other lines were abandoned except the inter-urban service. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance.

CHESS TOURNAMENT OPENS

The Players at the Eighth Annual Intercollegiate Event.

HARVARD MAN THE FAVORITE

Yale Loses the Honor of Leading the Play on the First Day—The Scores.

The eight chess representatives from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton began their eighth annual tournament yesterday afternoon at the Columbia Grammar School, at 2 o'clock, at which time Edward A. Caswell, the manager of this intercollegiate event, formally opened the proceedings with a speech of welcome. But little time was lost in the preliminaries, and the players went promptly to work as time was called. The players are: Columbia—Kaufman G. Falk, 1901 S; Frank H. Sewall, 1902 C. Harvard—Claude T. Rice, 1901; Everett R. Perry, 1903. Yale—Louis A. Cook, 1900; Joseph M. Morgan, 1902 S. Princeton—John C. Henley, Jr., 1902; James B. Hunt, 1902.

The pairing for the first round contested yesterday is appended:

1. Falk (Columbia) vs. Perry (Harvard.)
2. Cook (Yale) vs. Henley (Princeton.)
3. Sewall (Columbia) vs. Hunt (Princeton.)
4. Morgan (Yale) vs. Rice (Harvard.)

PERRY THE FAVORITE.

Perry of Harvard attracts much attention because of the reputation that preceded him. He is a typical New England youth, with square, firm chin, and generally strong features. He plays chess with a businesslike air. He is twenty-three years of age. His partner, Rice, is from Oregon, is twenty years old, of tall stature, and not quite so prepossessing as his comrade in arms, yet of intelligent countenance and of a genial disposition. He makes hard work of his game and worries much.

Next to Perry of Harvard, Falk of Columbia is considered the most dangerous opponent, for he plays with a stone-wall defense and is most difficult to conquer. His best performance was the draw he obtained from Tathersall of Cambridge in the international cable chess match last Spring, when the Columbia man headed the American team.

Sewall, No. 2 on the Columbia team, is the junior player in the tournament; he is seventeen years old. He is a native of Watertown, N. Y., but obtained his experience in Manhattan and Brooklyn chess circles. Wideawake and ingenious, this youthful expert is ever on the lookout for pretty combinations and artistic finishes.

Cook of Yale is a veteran in more ways than one. This is his third year as a New Haven representative. While he was with Spain was on he enlisted and saw service for six months. Though sedate in appearance, he is inclined to be nervous, and does not do himself justice.

Morgan of Washington, D. C., owns to nineteen years. He appeared to be a "sure winner" yesterday, but took matters too easily and fate decided in favor of the more astute Rice.

Princeton's men are both of the same age, nineteen, Hunt coming from Greenwich, N. J., and Henley from Birmingham, Ala.

SUCCESS OF HARVARD.

By dint of good luck Harvard managed to score both games and start off easily in the lead, one point ahead of Columbia. Perry was the first to tally, but his resources were not called upon to any serious extent, as Falk made matters pretty easy for him by sacrificing a bishop in an unsound combination. Rice, on the other hand, was clearly beaten when Morgan of Yale, in an unguarded moment, permitted him to escape and turn the tables on him. But for this unlooked-for dénouement Yale would have had the honor of leading the colleges on the first day's play.

Sewall of Columbia made up for Falk's blunder by energetic tactics against Hunt of Princeton. Henley, the other Princetonian, had Cook of Yale by the throat, but did not appear to fully realize his opportunities. In order to make sure of a draw he needlessly sacrificed the exchange, instead of still further strengthening his position. The result was that Princeton, instead of tying Columbia in second place, had to share the honors of last place with Yale.

Appended are the full scores of all the four games:

FIRST TABLE—CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

FALK. (Columbia.) White.	PERRY. (Harvard.) Black.	FALK. (Columbia.) White.	PERRY. (Harvard.) Black.
1. P—K4	P—Q4	27. R—Qch	K—B
2. PxP	QxP	28. R—K	Kt—B5
3. Kt—QB3	Q—R4	29. P—KKt3	Kt—Q4
4. P—Q4	Kt—KB3	30. B—B5	K—Q2
5. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	31. P—Kt3	P—K4
6. B—Q2	P—B3	32. BxB	RxB
7. B—QB4	Q—B2	33. P—QR4	PxP
8. BxPch	KxB	34. PxP	K—Q3
9. Kt—K5ch	QxKt ch	35. P—R5	K—QR
10. PxQ	BxQ	36. R—QR	R—B3
11. RxB	Kt—Q4	37. K—Kt2	K—B4
12. Kt—K4	P—KR3	38. R—QBch	K—Q3
13. Kt—B5	P—QKt3	39. R—QR	P—B4
14. P—K6ch	K—K	40. K—B3	P—B5
15. Kt—Kt7	Kt—R3	41. K—K4	P—B6
16. P—QB4	Kt (Q4) B2	42. K—Q3	K—B4
17. Castles.	R—QKt	43. P—R4	PxP
18. B—B4	RxKt	44. PxP	K—Kt5
19. R—Q7	Kt—B4	45. R—QKtch	K—R6
20. RxKt	RxR	46. R—Kt5	R—QB3
21. BxR	KtxKP	47. P—R6	Kt—Kt5ch
22. B—Kt8	P—R3	48. K—K4	KtxP
23. B—R7	P—QKt4	49. K—Q3	Kt—Kt5ch
24. PxP	RPxP	50. K—K4	P—B7
25. R—QB	K—Q2	51. Resigns.	
26. B—Kt6	P—Kt4		

SECOND TABLE—RUY LOPEZ.

COOK, (Yale.) White.	HENLEY, (Princeton.) Black.	COOK, (Yale.) White.	HENLEY, (Princeton.) Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. K—R	BxKt(B3)
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. PxB	Q—R4
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	20. Kt—B	B—K4
4. Castles.	Kt—B3	21. Q—B2	BxB
5. R—K	B—K2	22. QxB	QxBPch
6. P—B3	Castles.	23. K—Kt	RxP
7. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	24. Kt—K3	R—Kt5ch
8. QKt—Q2	P—QR3	25. KtxR	QxKtch
9. B—R4	Kt—Kt3	26. K—R	Q—B6ch
10. BxKt	PxB	27. K—Kt	Q—Kt5ch
11. PxP	B—Kt5	28. K—B	Q—R6ch
12. PxP	BxP	29. K—Kt	Q—Kt5ch
13. Q—B2	R—K	30. K—R	Q—B6ch
14. P—B4	B—B5	31. K—Kt	Q—Kt5ch
15. P—QKt3	Q—B3	32. K—B	Q—R6ch
16. B—Kt2	Q—Kt3	33. K—Kt	
17. Q—B3	P—B3	Drawn.	

THIRD TABLE—FRENCH DEFENSE.

SEWALL. Columbia. White.	HUNT. Princeton. Black.	SEWALL. Columbia. White.	HUNT. Princeton. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	17. P—Kt3	P—KKt3
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	18. KKt—B3	B—Kt5
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. Castles	B—Q2
4. P—K5	Kt—Q2	20. P—Q4	BxKt
5. P—B4	P—QB4	21. KtxB	R—QB
6. PxP	Kt—QB3	22. Q—Kt3	Q—R4
7. Q—Kt4	Kt—K5	23. R—B	Castles
8. B—Q3	KtxBch	24. Kt—B3	P—QKt4
9. PxKt	KtxP	25. P—B5	KPxP
10. Q—Kt3	Q—R4	26. Q—R6	Q—Kt3
11. B—Q2	Kt—Kt6	27. Kt—Kt5	QxPch
12. Kt—K4	Q—R5	28. K—R	KR—Q
13. Kt—QB3	Q—R4	29. QxPch	K—B
14. Kt—K4	Q—R5	30. QxPMate	
15. R—Q	KtxB		
16. KtxKt	QxRP		

FOURTH TABLE—P—Q4 OPENING.

MORGAN. (Yale.) White.	RICE. (Harvard.) Black.	MORGAN. (Yale.) White.	RICE. (Harvard.) Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. R—Kt3	Kt—K2
2. Kt—KB3	P—K3	26. R—Kt4	Q—R
3. B—Q3	Kt—KB3	27. Kt—Kt6ch	BxKt
4. P—QB4	P—QB3	28. PxB	R—Kt2
5. P—QR3	B—Q3	29. Q—Q3	R—R
6. P—B5	B—B2	30. R—Kt2	KR—QKt
7. PxP	P—QKt3	31. Q—B3	Q—R3
8. P—QKt4	PxP	32. Q—B5	Q—Q6
9. KtPxP	P—QR4	33. B—R4	Q—K5ch
10. Kt—QB3	Kt—Kt	34. K—Kt	QxPch
11. Kt—B3	P—QKt4	35. K—Kt2	K—K
12. Kt—B3	Kt—K2	36. BxKt	RxB
13. Kt—K5	Kt—Q2	37. QxBPch	K—B2
14. Castles.	KtxKt	38. P—K7	P—Kt6
15. BPxKt	P—KKt4	39. PxP	QxPch
16. P—Kt4	P—KR4	40. K—Kt2	Q—K6ch
17. PxP	P—Kt5	41. R—B2	R—Ktch
18. K—R	RxP	42. K—B	Q—Q6ch
19. R—RKt	K—Q2	43. R—K2	QxRch
20. Q—K2	Q—R	44. R—K	Q—Q8ch
21. B—Q2	B—R3	45. K—Kt2	Q—Q8ch
22. BxB	RxB	46. R—K	Q—B6mate
23. R—Kt2	R—R2		
24. B—K	Kt—Kt3		

The pairing for to-day is as follows:

1. Falk (Columbia) vs. Cook (Yale.)
2. Henley (Princeton) vs. Perry (Harvard.)
3. Sewall (Columbia) vs. Rice (Harvard.)
4. Morgan (Yale) vs. Hunt (Princeton.)

NEW YORK A. C. NOMINATIONS.

Satisfaction Expressed with the Ticket to be Elected Jan. 10.

The annual election of the New York Athletic Club will be held on Jan. 10. The regular ticket was posted at the clubhouse yesterday, and, from comments made, every one appeared pleased with the selections of the Nominating Committee. J. R. Van Wormer, a veteran member of the club, heads the ticket. Mr. Van Wormer has already served as Vice President. A. E. Colfax, who has been a Governor of the club for the past three years, is nominated for Vice President. Charles E. Goodhue and Charles L. Burnham have been renominated for Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Evart J. Wendell, who at one time was a crack middle distance runner, was asked to accept the nomination for Captain, but declined. Charles H. Sherrill, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Advisory Committee, accepted the nomination. The following have been nominated to comprise the Board of Governors:

Frank K. Hunter, J. Walter Spalding, Charles E. Knolouch, J. H. Haslin, Fred M Housting, Fred Vilmar, Paul A. Curtis, C. P. Geddes, and H. K. Williams.

Bartow S. Weeks declined a nomination as Governor because of pressure of business.

GEN. H. MACDONALD.

"Fighting Mac" Hopes to Complete in South Africa a Career Brilliantly Begun in the North.

From The London News.

Gen. Hector Macdonald, who is to go out to take the place in the staff vacated by Col. Wauchope's lamented death, must be known by name to every reader of the newspapers. His name in the army is "Fighting Mac." Where all are fighters, what a meaning that fact has! He was, after Lord Kitchener himself, the hero of Omdurman. Some indeed would have for him no second place, and say he saved the army from a great chance of disaster. He certainly held a critical position with his black regiment. Mr. Steevens thus describes it in his book, "With Kitchener to Khartum." He says:

But the cockpit of the fight was Macdonald's. The British might avenge his brigade; it was his to keep it and to kill off the attack. To meet it he turned his front through a complete half-circle, facing successively south, west, and north. Every tactician in the army was delirious in his praise; the ignorant correspondent was content to watch the man and his blacks. "Cool as on parade," is an old phrase. Macdonald Bey was very much cooler. Beneath the strong square-hewn face you could tell that the brain was working as if packed in ice. He sat solid on his horse, and bent his black brows toward the green flag and the Remingtons. Then he turned to a galloper with an order, and cantered easily up to a battalion commander. Magically the rifles hushed, the stinging powder-smoke wisped away, and the companies were rapidly threading back and forward, round and round, in and out, as if it were a figure of a dance. In two minutes the brigade was together again in a new place. The field in front was hastening toward us in a whity-brown cloud of dervishes. An order. Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spurted out again, and the whity-brown cloud quivered and stood still. He saw everything, knew what to do, knew how to do it, did it. At the fire, he was ever brooding watchfully behind the firing line; at the cease fire he was instantly in front of it; all saw him and knew that they were being nursed to triumph.

Gen. Macdonald has seen South African service before. In fact, he was at the battle of Majuba Hill, and the wonder is that he survived that battle. This fact was referred to in a highly interesting manner at a dinner given in his honor. The Duke of Atholl, who was in the chair, said:

"It was a remarkable career, that of Col. Macdonald, beginning at the lowest rank of the army and on the point of reaching one of the highest—that of Brigadier General—without having skipped a single grade. In his conduct during the only unlucky fight in which the guest had been engaged, that of Majuba Hill, the Duke found subject for praise and fun. 'Fighting Mac's' company was almost annihilated, and the Boers approached to capture the remnant. The first Boer thought the sporran of Lieut. Macdonald, as he then was, would be a pretty piece of loot, but he received a kick in the stomach, which convinced him that his opponent came from a land where football was not unknown. Another Boer was about to shoot the gallant Highlander; but the first, generously forgiving the kick, struck up his comrade's rifle, saying: 'No, he is a brave man—too good to kill.'"

As the Duke of Atholl said, Gen. Macdonald rose from the ranks. His father was a small crofter in Rosshire, and the future soldier tended the few cattle on the croft in his early boyhood. At thirteen he was a draper's apprentice. He enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders at nineteen, and joining that regiment in India, distinguished himself by his judgment, coolness, and gallantry in the Afghan campaign. He took his South African work, including that notable experience at Majuba, on his way home; and afterward served in the Nile expedition for the relief of Gordon. He made soldiers of the Egyptian army, and led them in the way we have seen at Omdurman. He is still only forty-seven, and as much a "Fighting Mac" as ever.

MISPRONUNCIATIONS.

Prof. Skeat Expounds the Science of Some Common Errors.

From The London Globe.

In an article in The Globe, various mispronunciations are dwelt upon; but it seems to be assumed that they cannot be explained.

The misuse of the initial aspirate is nothing new. As shown in my "Principles of English Etymology," Series 1, Page 359, it is found in the Lincolnshire romance of Havelok, in the thirteenth century. I have since shown that the manuscript was written by a Norman scribe. The phenomenon is, of course, due to the collision of two habits, that of the Norman, who pronounced the h in a very few words, but usually dropped it, and that of the Saxon, whose habit was to pronounce it strongly. While the Norman was striving to learn English, in which he ultimately succeeded, and the Saxon was adopting a large number of words into the English tongue, many attempts to imitate the pronunciation of unfamiliar words were made on both sides with more zeal than success, and the confusion has lasted to the present day. The Shropshire man alone succeeded in establishing a false uniformity by the simple process of never pronouncing an h at all; so that, at any rate, he never inserts one in the wrong place. The misuse of h is by no means confined to London; it is common (to say no more) in many parts of East Anglia.

The loss of a final r after a vowel has nothing to do with want of education. It is the habit of all classes in the South of England; being, in fact, dialectal. In the speech of many (not all) educated Southerners, the words morn and dawn form a perfect rhyme, though some differentiate them by declaring that they pronounce the r in morn, meaning thereby that they introduce in the place of the r a faint indeterminate vowel, like the a in China. But this is only a vocalic sound, and not a true trilled r. The introduction of r in the phrase Maria Ann is simply because Maria ends with a vowel, and Ann begins with one; hence there is confusion with such phrases as there he is, the habit being that the r in there is only trilled before a word beginning with a vowel, whereas in the phrase he is there, the final ere is either vocalic or diphthongal, if the speaker is a Southerner. A Northerner would perhaps give it the true trill.

In the case of clerk, there is no real use of a for e; rather, the combination er becomes ar, as is common in old French; so that it is of Norman origin. This rule is carried out in common speech much further than in polite talk; hence we hear of varmin, sarpent, or sarpint, 'varsity for university, and so on.

The appearance of a for e in the word Thames is of different origin altogether, being the result of the pedantry of the Renaissance period. The Old English spelling was Temese, now reduced to Tem'se, which is quite right. But the pedants discovered that the Latin spelling had once been Thamesis, so they wrote Tham instead of the English Tem.

In short, all the phenomena have been frequently explained in books that treat of English phonetics, but are still caviare to the general. I have little doubt that this statement will eagerly be assailed, but it is not worth while defending what is sufficiently known to the initiated. There is no subject regarding which those who have never studied it are so irrepressibly eager to prove that they have not done so as the study of English pronunciation. As a fact, the study of phonetics abounds with difficulties, many of which an unpractised ear cannot discern at all. W. W. SKEAT.

How to Get a Drink from a Soldier.

From The London Chronicle.

In connection with Gen. Wauchope's devotion to his profession—he had been wounded four times, thrice severely, before going to South Africa—the following story is told: Shortly before he started for the Soudan last year, he met on a country road near Niddrie an old tinker, a character in his way, whom he had known nearly all his life. Said the itinerant, "Eh, lairdy, I hear ye're gaun aff tae the wars ance mair. Whan will ye e'er get yer fill o' fechtin'?" The officer smiled, but made no reply. The tinker went on, "I'm thinkin' that'll be never, lairdy! I'm jist the same mysel'. Sir; I can ne'er get ma fill—but it's no fechtin', it's whusky!" The lairdy took the hint.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Christmas Day Contest at Garden City Brings Together Representatives of Several Clubs.

Honors were pretty evenly divided in the Christmas Day shoot of the Carteret Gun Club, which was held on its well-appointed grounds at Garden City. Two cup events were scheduled, the first, the December Cup, was won by H. G. Browne, with a score of nine kills out of his selection, and R. Stuart captured the Christmas Day Cup with eight kills, which, with the allowance accorded with his handicap rise, made a clean score.

The birds were a magnificent lot all day, and, assisted by the heavy northwesterly gale, compelled the gunners to fire as soon as the bird arose from the trap in order to kill within the thirty-yard boundary. Invitations had been extended to the Westminster Kennel Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Westchester Country Club, the Tuxedo Club, the Heron Hill Gun Club, the Philadelphia Gun Club, and the Garden City Gun Club, and representatives of nearly all of these organizations were present.

In addition to the two cup events there were a double bird race and a number of miss-and-out sweepstake races, the latter continuing until darkness made it almost impossible to distinguish the fast flying pigeons against the sombre background.

The summary:

DECEMBER CUP.—Conditions: Even distance, 30 yards rise and 30 yards boundary; 10 birds; entrance, $10, birds extra; all ties at 3 birds to divide.

	K.	M.
Browne ..... 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 2 2—9	1	
Stuart ..... 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2—7	3	
Magoun ..... 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 2—7	3	
Watrous ..... 0 0 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2—8	2	
Hoyt ..... 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 —6	3	
Sullivan ..... 0 0 1 * 0 2 0 1 1 —4	5	
Capt. Money ..... 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2—7	3	
Welch ..... 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 0 —5	4	

Cup won by H. Browne.

CHRISTMAS DAY CUP.—Conditions: Handicap rise, 10 birds; entrance, $10, birds extra. Allowances: 27 and 26 yards, 1 miss as a kill and 1 no bird; 25 yards, 2 misses as kills; ties at 3 birds. Allowances on ties: 27 and 26 yards, 1 miss as "no bird"; 25 yards, 1 miss as a kill and 1 no bird.

	K.	M.
Browne, (29 yards)...2 0 1 2 2 2 0 — 5	2	
Stuart, (26 yards)...2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—10	10	
Capt. Money, (30 yards). 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 0—9	1	
Magoun, (28 yards)...0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 —5	4	
Watrous, (29 yards)...2 0 2 2 2 2 0 — 5	2	
Hoyt, (28 yards)...0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 — 7	1	
Sullivan, (26 yards)...2 0 0 0 0 — 1	4	
Welch, (30 yards)...2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 * — 8	1	

Cup won by Stuart, and sweepstakes divided between Capt. Money and W. Hoyt.

THIRD EVENT, DOUBLES.—Gunners to shoot at 3 pairs, all at 25 yards rise.

	K.	M.
Browne ..... 1 0 1 1 1 0—4	2	
Magoun ..... 1 * 1 1 1 —5	1	
Watrous ..... 1 0 1 1 1 —5	1	
Hoyt ..... 0 0 1 0 1 1—3	3	
Welch ..... 1 0 1 1 1 —5	1	
Sage ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0—2	4	

In the shoot-off Watrous and Welch each killed 2 and Magoun 1. Watrous and Welch divided.

OTHER SWEEPSTAKES.—Miss and out; entrance, $5, birds extra; handicaps same as in contest for Christmas Cup.—Stuart, 6; Hoyt, 5; Capt. Money, 4; Welch, 3; Magoun, 2; Watrous, 1. Stuart and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Brown, 5; Magoun, 5; Watrous, 4; Capt. Money, 3; Welch, 3; Stuart, 2; Hoyt, 0. Browne and Magoun divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 4; Hoyt, 4; Browne, 4; Capt. Money, 3; Watrous, 3; Stuart, 1; Welch, 0; Sage, 0. Magoun and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 2; Hoyt, 2; Browne, 1; Welch, 1; Watrous, 1; Sage, 1. Magoun and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 2; Hoyt, 2; Gilbert, 1; Welch, 1; Watrous, 1. Magoun and Hoyt divided.

Miss and Out, Even Distance, Entrance $5; Birds Extra. All at 30 Yards' Rise.—Browne, 5; Magoun, 5; Watrous, 4; Capt. Money, 3; Welch, 3; Stuart, 2; Hoyt, 0; Sage, 0.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 3; Watrous, 3; Welch, 3; Browne, 2; Hoyt, 0; Sage, 0. Magoun, Welch, and Watrous divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Welch, 3; Money, 3; Magoun, 3; Watrous, 2; Sage, 1; Browne, 1; Stuart, 1; Hoyt, 0. Welch, Money, and Magoun divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Welch, 6; Watrous, 6; Magoun, 5; Hoyt, 5; Browne, 3; Sage, 2. Welch and Watrous divided.

Miss and Out, Same Conditions.—Magoun, 5; Watrous, 5; Welch, 5; Gilbert, 3; Hoyt, 0; Sage, 0. Magoun, Watrous, and Welch divided.

Miss and Out, Even Distance, All at 32 Yards.—Magoun, 3; Watrous, 3; Browne, 2; Hoyt, 1; Welch, 0. Magoun and Watrous divided.

The day's sport closed with five even-distance sweeps, miss and out, all shooters at thirty-four yards' rise. The distance was such that the majority of guns were handicapped and could not carry the distance effectively, especially when the bird released was a straightaway driver. The winners were Magoun and Watrous, Browne and Watrous, Magoun and Watrous, Gilbert and Hoyt, and Gilbert alone.

EAST SIDE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Expert Wing Shots from Town Make Scores at Newark.

Several well-known expert wing shots from this city journeyed out to the invitation holiday shoot of the East Side Gun Club at Newark yesterday. The birds were fast, owing to the assistance of the stiff breeze and crisp atmosphere. Many of the birds although hard hit managed to carry entire charges outside the fifty-yard boundary before they dropped.

A feature of the contests was the eighth, ninth, and tenth sweepstake events, for which the club hung up turkeys as prizes. Those who captured turkeys in addition to shares of the entrance fees were Schortemeier, Feigenspan, Hassinger, and Geoffrey.

Joseph Erhardt, twenty years of age, of Hamburg Place, Newark, who was one of the "pikers" outside the grounds, accidentally shot himself in the right leg as he attempted to raise his gun to stop a pigeon that had escaped the club gunners. The load of shot tore a big hole in Erhardt's calf, and he was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

The day's scores follow:

First Event.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; 30 yards rise. O. T. Roof, 9; William Hassinger, 8; George Matzen, 8; Feigenspan, 2; Otten, 6.

Second Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 2; Hassinger, 3; Matzen, 2; Feigenspan, 0; Otten, 0.

Third Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 4; Hassinger, 4; Matzen, 3; Feigenspan, 3; Otten, 3.

Fourth Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 4; Hassinger, 2; Matzen, 4; Feigenspan, 3.

Fifth Event.—Same conditions. Roof, 9; Hassinger, 9; Matzen, 4; Feigenspan, 8.

Sixth Event.—Seven birds; $4 entrance, birds extra; 29 yards rise. Roof, 5; Hassinger, 6; Fisher, 5; Matzen, 6; Otten, 5; Larkey, 5; Gardner, 2; Feigenspan, 6; Purssell, 4; Craft, 6; Geoffrey, 5; Shible, 6; Hauser, 3.

Seventh Event.—Fifteen birds; $7 entrance, birds extra; even distance, 29 yards rise. Roof, 14; Hassinger, 11; Matzen, 10; Otten, 10; Keogle, 11; Feigenspan, 13; Purssell, 9;; Geoffrey, 13; Shible, 10; Hauser, 6.

Eighth Event.—Miss and out; 29 yards rise. Schortemeier, 7; Feigenspan, 7; Ferguson, 7; Geoffrey, 6.

Ninth Event.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; 29 yards rise. Geoffrey, 6; Feigenspan, 6; Hassinger, 5; Hauser, 4; Roof, 2; Larkey, 1.

Tenth Event.—Miss and out; $2 entrance; 29 yards rise. Geoffrey, 8; Feigenspan, 2; Hauser, 1.

TARGET SCORES AT BAY RIDGE.

Crescent Athletic Club and Its Guests Compete for Prizes.

One of the greatest day's shooting ever indulged in by the members and guests of the Crescent Athletic Club took place yesterday on the grounds of the organization at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, where the two days' tournament of the club was concluded. Over 4,000 targets were thrown during the day's sport, and some fine scores were made. Two special prizes offered by John H. Hallock, the well-known local amateur, and Henry Kryn, another Crescent expert, were the features of the sport. In the race for the Hallock trophy George W. Hagedorn won out with 24, taking the cup, and the club prize offered for second—a fine panel of game birds—went to Lowndes Rhett, with a total of 22.

Garrett W. Cropsey and George W. Hagedorn tied for the Kryn trophy, each smashing twenty, and will shoot for the tie next week. F. B. Stephenson, E. H. Lott, A. B. Rhett won sweepstakes races, and the Twilight Handicap, shot just as darkness enveloped the scene, fell to Henry Kryn after a tie with Erskine H. Lott, by one bird. F. B. Stephenson, Dr. O'Brien, and Hagedorn took the remaining events.

LORD DOUGLAS'S BOAT SAILS.

Famous Schooner Lasca Starts on the Long Voyage to Southampton.

The American schooner yacht Lasca, which was purchased a short time ago by a yachting chum of the Emperor of Germany, left Tebo's Basin yesterday shortly after 11 o'clock and started on the 3,000-mile voyage across the Atlantic for her new owner, Lord Sholto Douglas. She left the basin in tow, and cleared for Southampton, where she will be delivered and her American crew paid off.

The Lasca was one of the most noted of American cruising yachts. She was designed by A. Cary Smith, whose other noted craft, the Yampa, was purchased a year ago by Emperor William. She was launched from the Piepgras Yard, on City Island, in 1892. The Lasca is the third American schooner sold to a foreign yachtsman within two years.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

Meet Me at the Fountain.

6th Ave., 18th and 19th Sts. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1899. Telephone 2,740--18th.

Toys, Games.

To make a clean sweep of all our Holiday Toys we have prepared five large Bargain Counters for to-day.

LOT 1 includes a large assortment of **Games, Pewter Doll Carriages, Balls, Tree Ornaments, Animals, etc.,** regularly sold from 10c. to 15c., special at 5c

LOT 2 includes a large variety of **Games, Ten Pins, Handsomely Dressed Dolls,** also a large variety of **Animals,** regularly sold at 25c., special at 10c

LOT 3 includes a fine assortment of **Stylishly Dressed Dolls, Trumpets, Pewter Dishes, Toy Furniture and Horses,** regularly sold at 40c., special at 15c

LOT 4 includes a large variety of **New and Popular Games, Wheelbarrows, Wagons, Ten Pins, Trucks, Military, Firemen and Police Suits, Pianos, Drums, Magic Lanterns and Handsomely Dressed Dolls** and other goods regularly sold at 50c., special at 25c

LOT 5 includes **Chairs, Rockers, Magic Lanterns, Drums, Tool Chests, Handsomely Dressed Dolls, with Closing Eyes and Dressed in Silks and Satins; Also Stuffed Animals,** and an immense variety of **Well-known Games,** regularly sold at 85c., special at 50c

Ice Skates.

For Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

There's plenty of good skating these days—in the indoor rinks, of course—and it is to be hoped that there soon will be plenty of outdoor skating. If you haven't bought your skates, get them now; no better opportunity will present itself than the present, as these low prices for good skates will show:

Men's and Boys' Ice Skates, full clamp, cold rolled cast steel, all sizes, per pair 33c

Men's and Boys' Ice Skates, full clamp runners, made of best carbon steel, hardened and tempered, nickel-plated and polished, very fine, per pair . 95c

Men's and Boys' Union Club Ice Skates, flanged blade, highest grade of skate made, very light and strong, runners are of finest selected welded blades, all parts nickel-plated on copper and highly polished, per pair . . 3.45

Men's and Boys' Hockey Skates, full line of the best makes, per pair, from 43c. to 3.00

Women's and Girls' Ice Skates, made of cold rolled cast steel, well finished and very strong, per pair . . . 85c

Women's and Children's Ice Skates, hardened runners, full nickel-plated, fitted with oak-tanned russet heel straps, per pair 1.45

Women's Ice Skates, highest grade Union Club, full nickel-plated and polished, fitted with thoroughly welded steel and iron runners, perfectly tempered, heel straps have nickel-plated tongue buckles and nickel heel bands; very special, per pair 2.00

Underskirts, Gowns, Wrappers, &c.

Reduced Prices on Broken Lines, left over from recent heavy sales. A few items only are quoted, but there are many more of the same kind awaiting you.

Two lots of **Women's Underskirts,** Domet flannel lined, with accordion plaiting or Black sateen, with trimmed umbrella ruffles; closing price . . 98c

Women's Wrappers of flannelette and percale, worth from $1.39 to $1.65; closing price, for choice . 1.25

Women's Fine Muslin Gowns, with Hubbard yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion, trimmed with Hamburg edging, at 59c

Women's White Lawn Aprons, full size, plain hemmed or fancy trimmed, medium size; worth from 25c. to 35c. apieee; closing price . . . 19c

Women's Plain and Fancy New Year's Aprons, special closing price, for choice 50c

Believing Thoroughly

that choice merchandise needs never beg for a market—not even on the day after Xmas, when retail business, *as a rule,* is very dull—we submit FOR TO-DAY exceptional opportunities, the sort no one who can use the goods can afford to ignore.

Silverware.

All broken lines and odd lots left over from the Holiday trade will be cleared out at these great reductions:

At 89c., a choice of any of the following articles, all marked Sterling Silver 925-1000 fine:

Individual Salt Cups, Cream Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Butter Spreaders, Sardine Forks, Sugar Sifters, Olive Forks, Oyster Forks, Gold Lined Tea-spoons, Souvenir Spoons, Lemonade Spoons, Orange Spoons, Olive Spoons, Horseradish Spoons.

Smoking Sets (black enamelled tray and 3 pieces); formerly $1.00, reduced to 38c

Candlesticks, quadruple plated, highly polished; formerly $2.00, reduced to 1.00

Candelabra, black enamelled, gilt trimmed, 5 lights; formerly $2.00 each, reduced to 95c

Candelabra, black enamelled, gilt trimmed, 3 lights; formerly $1.50 each, reduced to 75c

Tea Set, quadruple plated, bright cut, set of 4 pieces; formerly $6.00, reduced to 3.95

Baking Dish, quadruple plated, with inside dish; formerly $4.00, reduced to 2.25

Fruit Stand, pink glass, quadruple plated; formerly $2.50, reduced to 1.50

Watches.

Some After-Holiday Reduced Prices on Fine Timepieces to clear out odd lots, &c. Nothing like them offered elsewhere:

Ladies' 14-karat gold filled **Hunting-Case Watches,** fitted with fine American movement; formerly $7.50; reduced to 4.95

Ladies' solid gold 14-karat **Hunting-Case Watches,** fitted with Waltham movements. Regularly $25.00, for this sale at 16.50

Boys' Watches, 14-karat gold filled, open face, fitted with Seth Thomas 7-jewelled movement; formerly $8; reduced to 4.85

Pictures

That were slightly damaged during the rush of holiday trade at a very small expense to the purchaser. Each picture can be made to look as good as new. Two lots, at two very special prices.

LOT 1—**Water Colors, Colored Photographs and Photogravures,** fitted in handsome gilt frames, formerly sold at from $7.50 to $10.00 each, while they last, your choice at . . 3.75

LOT 2 — **Engravings, Photogravures and Water Colors,** some fitted in gilt frames, others in hard-wood frames, formerly sold at from $13.50 to $35.00, your choice, while they last, at . 8.75

Linings.

One special offering at a very low price, well worth buying.

Fancy **Taffeta,** for underskirts, &c., the 12½c., 15c. and 19c. per yard kinds, while they last, per yard, at 6½c

Table Linen, Towelling, Scarfs, &c.

More or less soiled by handling during the holiday season, but otherwise perfect, offered for a quick clearance at these greatly reduced prices:

At 25 per cent. off regular selling prices:
Table Linen, in short lengths.
Tablecloths and Napkins, odd lots.
Napkins, in half-dozen lots.

At 10 per cent. off regular selling prices:
Towels, in small lots.
Towelling, in short lengths.

At 50 per cent. off regular selling prices:
Renaissance Scarfs.
Renaissance Squares.
Spachtel Effect Squares.
Spachtel Effect Doilies.

Jewelry.

Right after the Holiday Season is a good time to buy odd lines, broken assortments, &c., being sold at greatly reduced prices, such as these, for instance:

Diamond Rings, with heavy gold mountings; formerly $5.00, reduced to 2.75

Solid Gold Lorgnette Chains, with jewelled slides; formerly $6.75, reduced to 3.75

At 29c. a choice of any of the following articles, worth up to $1.50:

Brooches, Hair Clasps, Cuff Buttons, Lorgnette Chains, Sterling Manicure Pieces, Scarf Pins, Rings, Vest Chains, Combs, Purses, and a number of other odds and ends of a similar kind.

Nethersole Bracelets, "The Baby Curzon," of sterling silver; formerly 48c., re

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MR. MOSS'S REPORT.

The general impression made by the voluminous report of the counsel of the Mazet committee will be that it tells nothing very new, and that it presents what is already pretty well known in a desultory fashion and with a marked tendency toward partisanship. This impression is only too much justified by that careful perusal of the report which very few will give it. Yet this report has a distinct value, and it will be far better for those who have to deal with it, especially in the Legislature, to study it for what it really is worth than to dismiss it because it is not worth as much as it might have been. And it will be particularly well for the leaders of Tammany, whose ignoble motives and outrageous methods are fully shown in the testimony accompanying the report, to ask themselves how long the people will stand the facts as they are, even though this presentation of them is inadequate and injudicious.

The professed purpose of the committee to which the report is addressed is the exposition of facts showing the working of the present charter and the suggestion of changes required by the facts brought out. Those suggestions as made by Mr. Moss are logical and are sustained by the facts. The principal one is that the Mayor shall have the power of removing at any time the heads of departments whom he appoints and whom under the charter he can now remove only within six months after the beginning of his term of office. The object of conferring the power of removal either during a short period at the outset of a term of the Mayor or at all times is obviously to secure responsibility, and this is most imperfectly done by the present arrangement. The Mayor cannot enforce responsibility on men whom he cannot remove save during a few months, and the people cannot enforce responsibility either on the heads of departments whom they do not choose or on the Mayor who has no real control over the departments. The loose, confused, and demoralized condition into which the City Government has fallen under the actual system was amply shown by the Mayor's own testimony and by the testimony of the various Commissioners. It is simply impossible to tell from their own admissions who is accountable for the extravagance, imbecility, and jobbery that are shown to prevail. Clearly this would not be the case if the Mayor had full power of removal. It would then be his interest as well as his duty to know what his appointees were doing, for their neglect and their misconduct would be brought straight home to him. The suggestion of a term of two years, with eligibility for a second, has both advantages and disadvantages. It is much less important than the one relating to the power of removal.

The worst vice of the present system is that it permits the control of the whole administration by the leader of Tammany, who cannot be reached by the voters, while those who are in nominal control are equally beyond reach. The Mayor, despite his air of self-confidence and his innocent affectation of dictatorial manners, was shown before the committee to have very little scope for the exercise of his iron will and no great amount of independence within that narrow field. Mr. CROKER made it plain that the original appointments were meant to suit him, and could not have been made if they had not suited him, and the appointees made it clear that it was Mr. CROKER and not the Mayor whose known or inferred wishes they consulted. Such a situation cannot be pleasing to a man of so much native pride as the present Mayor, and if he has not fulfilled the prediction of some of his friends before the election and thrown off the yoke that must be galling, an explanation can be found in the fact that his hands are tied by the law. The situation, however, is far more humiliating for the people of this great city, whose hands are also tied, while the only person that can regard it with any satisfaction is the man who really for the time being rules the city as absolutely and irresponsibly and more profitably for himself and his retainers than any modern monarch rules his domain.

The rule is very bad, but as yet it is less remarkable for its inefficiency than for its gross extravagance and its corrupt and corrupting character. The former is shown most plainly in the account of the manner in which our taxes are determined through the assessment of taxable values; the latter in the exposure of the conduct of the Police Department, and both in the amazing revelations concerning the Ramapo job. But bad as the condition of things is, the radical blunder—to call it by no harsher term—of this report lies in the entire and willful omission of any recognition of the fact that it is not the Democratic organization alone or the leader of Tammany alone that must be held responsible. The Ramapo job, with its enormous possibilities of plunder and its impudent surrender of public rights into private hands, was the creation of a Republican Legislature under the guidance of a lobby made up of men high in the councils of the Republican boss. The iniquities of the Police Board are the product of the bi-partisan scheme of which the Republican machine has long been the stubborn advocate and the fat beneficiary. And Tammany works its evil will on this imperial city because Mr. PLATT would not consent to the success of a movement that would have made boss rule in the city impossible for years to come. The Tammany of to-day, with its hideous misrule and its shameless prostitution of public power, with its alliance with vice and its grip on all business that public power can reach, is the deliberate creation of Mr. PLATT and his machine. It is stupid in Mr. Moss willfully to ignore these facts. Nevertheless his report, properly interpreted, is a highly informing document.

DELAGOA BAY.

No doubt the Portuguese possession of Delagoa Bay is a cause of some injury and of still more annoyance to Great Britain in her prosecution of the war. As we suggested at the time her proclamation, or notification, of the existence of war was made, the purpose of it must have been to enable her to exercise the right of search. That right seemed so important to her that, in order to exercise it, she was willing to compromise her international position by admitting that her trouble was a "war" and not a domestic dispute with her vassal, as she had previously maintained.

The object of all this was to prevent importations of contraband of war for the use of the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay. That bay offers the only route to the Transvaal which is not under British control. Lorenzo Marques is a neutral port through which supplies and recruits can be safely shipped to a belligerent. If the South African Republic owned the port and bay, they would be tightly blockaded. Because Portugal owns the route, it is a free highway. And that is what Great Britain cannot be expected to like.

It would be immensely convenient to her to have the port and bay to herself, for they open by far the most direct and the shortest route to the Transvaal from the sea. It is only 57 miles to the frontier, and 290 to Pretoria, as against 307 miles from Durban to the frontier and 511 to Pretoria and twice these latter distances from Cape Town. But Portugal will neither lease nor sell, and Great Britain could not take possession of the harbor without a gross breach of international law. Portugal would be perfectly powerless to resist the seizure, but it would give rise to international complications which it would be extremely disagreeable to a belligerent to face, to say nothing of the absolutely piratical character of the seizure itself.

Meanwhile the traders in the Portuguese port are naturally making the most of the opportunities, and they find their account in importing, under more or less false pretenses, what they can sell to the Boers to the most advantage. At present such material is for the most part contraband of war. It is no wonder that the British exasperation should lead them to seize and hold all suspected shipments, including a cargo of American flour. In due time they will doubtless apologize and release the seized goods and even pay any damages that the "innocent" shipper may have sustained. But in the meantime the goods will not have reached their real destination, nor have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

It is, for the British, a singularly exasperating situation. If Delagoa Bay were British it would be of immense use to them. If it were openly Boer, it would, with the British sea power, be of no use to their enemies. Because it is neutral, it gives the Boers all the advantages of a seaport of their own without obliging them to defend it. The proceedings the British find themselves compelled to take in order really to "neutralize" the nominally Portguese port ought to be very leniently viewed at the capitals of neutral powers. Doubtless they will be so viewed at Washington.

SIZE AND SYMPATHY.

EMILE ZOLA'S account of the forces that shape public opinion on the Continent is not flattering to the intelligence of the French, German, and Russians. M. ZOLA himself, while he is no imperialist, is friendly to Great Britain, as he has good reason to be; but French opinion is on the side of the Boers. He gives the reasons:

> The great mass of the French people are unacquainted with the details of the more or less complicated dispute which culminated in war. In the eyes of the unreasoning mob a powerful nation is assailing a small, weak people. The impulses of the mob, although unreasoning, are frequently generous. Herein is the explanation of public opinion in France, Germany, and Russia.

What this means is that French public opinion is composed of a thick and dense layer of ignorance superposed upon a sub-stratum of solid prejudice. Dislike of England and all her interests is the foundation. The French hate her for her greatness and power, and because she has far surpassed them in the spread of her commerce and the influence she wields. Her friendly regard for us, particularly the manifestation of that regard during our war with Spain, has added to the bitterness of French feeling, for while the Government remained strictly neutral, popular sentiment in France was altogether favorable to Spain. Complete ignorance about the Boers, their country, and their habits is a fitting structure to be reared upon a foundation so ignoble.

The German people are better informed than the French, but public opinion there is largely shaped by the venomous press, which, whether its utterances are inspired or not, serves to keep alive the belief that England stands in Germany's way and is her enemy. In Russia there is no public opinion about foreign politics except in Court and military circles, and there the policy and plans of the Czar determine it.

Enlightenment would not change public opinion on the Continent. The people of France, Germany, and Russia would not sympathize with England in any war, not even if she were fighting for the holiest purposes. But are the American sympathizers with the Boers impervious to the light of fact and reason? Sympathy and size stand in a well-known relation. It is natural to sympathize with the under, who is usually the smaller, dog. The Boer's inferiority in might has won him the good wishes of thousands of amiable Americans. But what most has enlisted the sympathy of Americans is the delusive belief that the Boers are fighting to maintain a republican form of government against a monarchical foe who would deprive them of their liberties. "Republics should stand by each other" is the cry.

There is no excuse for this delusion. Facts are not wanting to show that the Transvaal is not a republic of liberty and law. Compared to PAUL KRUEGER'S Government Tammany Hall is a magnificent illustration of freedom and majority rule. The substitution of British rule for KRUEGER'S rule would give the people of the Transvaal their first experience of a Government under which the rights of the individual are protected by law, where liberty is guaranteed. The character of "Oom" PAUL is as little understood as that of his Government. In the visions of partisans of the Boers he is a Washington, a John of Barneveld, a Bolivar, and even an Aguinaldo. In the cold light of truth he is revealed as an uncommonly adroit and sordid old reprobate, cunning, corrupt, sanctimonious, money-loving, tyrannical, a betrayer of the liberties of his own people, faithless to the stranger within his gates, and an habitual conniver at malversation of the public funds. He prays well, preaches well, and feathers KRUEGER'S nest all the time. His personal character is no more worthy of admiration than his public career.

When the under dog is a particularly mean dog and the other animal has, in addition to many good points, the merit of being your friend, the old rule of sympathy is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The professional Irish-American sympathy for England's foe is perfectly intelligible. We are used to that. We may dislike the motive, but at least we understand it. But the real American who desires the triumph of the Boers seems to be grievously lacking in intelligible justification for the direction of his sympathies. At least he is profoundly mistaken if he supposes that either the progress of the world, the security of liberal institutions, or the interests of this Nation would be promoted by the defeat and humiliation of England.

THE NEW GERMAN NAVY.

One of the curious things about the recent proposition to increase the German Navy is the absence of spirited or enlightening discussion upon it in Germany itself. We cannot perhaps look to the Reichstag for so accurate a reflection of the public sentiment of the moment as even to the French Chamber of Deputies, while there is no comparison between it and the House of Commons or even the House of Representatives as an organ of national opinion. Methods of obtaining legislation which have been obsolete among English-speaking peoples since the seventeenth century are in full vigor in Germany. "Court politics" are still in vogue there. We should not expect to see a public question so thoroughly "thrashed out" in debate in Berlin as in Westminster or in Washington. But still it is a disappointment that the debate in the Reichstag has thus far been of so little importance on a proposition which is admitted to be revolutionary in the sense of being a radically new departure.

The Emperor is known to have been greatly impressed with Capt. MAHAN'S views of the importance of "sea-power." But that is now an old story. The legislation under which the German Navy is now conducted was framed in accordance with the Emperor's will, and by it he is understood to have obtained all that at the time he wanted. The present demands upon the Legislature seem to amount almost to a parliamentary breach of faith. The existing legislation was asked for in order to provide for the maintenance of the navy for a term of years, and as a settlement is analogous to the famous Septennate arranged for the army. As everybody knows, the Septennate did not turn out to be satisfactory to the Government which proposed it, and Prince BISMARCK went down to the Reichstag to use not only all the arguments he could muster but also the great weight of his personal authority to induce the Legislature to increase the burden of taxation in order to provide more adequately for the national defense.

What is most curious about the measure for the increase of the navy is that it is not pretended to be a measure of national defense. Neither Prince HOHENLOHE, the Imperial Chancellor, nor Count VON BUELOW, who supported it in a very clever and even witty speech, put it upon that ground at all. The Chancellor explained that the appropriation he asked for was only an "entering wedge," and Count VON BUELOW explained in detail that it was introduced in order that Germany might not have to "back down" in any part of the world, by reason of having an inadequate naval force to support her claims and pretensions, whatever these might happen to be. He spoke of the old days before the unification of Germany as the days when, among the militant and aggressive nations, Germany, in spite of or even because of the higher education which her children enjoyed, was regarded "as haughty cavaliers look upon family tutors." And he elicited the applause of his hearers by saying that those days had passed away, never to return.

The increase of the German Navy, which it is officially explained means the doubling of it as soon as that object can be accomplished, has thus nothing whatever in common with the increases of the British Navy. These latter are well understood to be mere acts of self-defense, even of self-preservation. A powerful navy is an absolute necessity to the being of an island kingdom, vulnerable all around its coasts, which normally imports two-thirds of its food, supply, and has only on hand some three weeks' consumption. But of course Germany is in no such situation. The little strip of coast on the North Sea is defensible by her forts and armies against any force that can come to attack it even better than by a great navy. And that there might be no question about the object of the increase, it is officially given out that, while the navy is to be doubled, the coast-defense squadron is not only not to be increased but is actually to be discontinued altogether.

This is a startling and formidable programme. To foreigners it will seem to have been taken in pursuance of a fantastic policy. The expansion of the British Navy has followed the expansion of British commerce, whereas the expansion of German trade is expected to follow the expansion of the German Navy. Such increase as there has been or as has been authorized of our own navy has been actually forced upon us by our assumption of new responsibilities which we could not escape. It remains to be seen what view the heavy laden German taxpayers will take of the scheme for doubling the navy avowedly by way of entering upon the career of a conquering "world power." In any case it is to be hoped that the increase will be accompanied by an increased inculcation of those "sea manners" the lack of which was deplored by an English Captain to an American Commodore and has done more than any other one thing to imperil the good international relations of Germany.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our Aldermen, by adopting a resolution filled with love for the Boers and hatred for the British, have raised themselves to the proud height occupied by their brother statesmen in New Rochelle, and their holiday leisure from the accustomed toil of presenting excuses for continued official existence will doubtless be made sweetly pleasant by the thought that in settling thus promptly and conclusively a problem of much complexity they have earned enormous amounts of public gratitude. The resolution was of such world-wide moment and its construction exemplified such remarkable skill in the manipulation of venerable phrases that we were moved to investigate and record the circumstances of its presentation and passage. Unfortunately, the episode seems to be shrouded in deep mystery. Alderman LEDWITH introduced the document, but whether he wrote it or not is as yet unrevealed, and earnest inquiries as to who voted for it, though made in circles usually well informed on all such matters, produced only reluctant confessions that this committal of the metropolis on a large and delicate question of international politics had the audible support of but two or three members of the illustrious board. Who the two or three were was not set down in the minutes, and the Chairman, Alderman MUH, forgot to ask, before pronouncing the resolution carried, whether anybody wanted to vote against it. This oversight is especially to be regretted, because the resolution contains a reference to "those noble, stalwart farmers now repeating at the close of the nineteenth century the struggle which our forefathers underwent at its dawn against the same common enemy." Prolonged study of the roster of the board has not enabled us to identify the war to which allusion is here made—a fact that greatly disquiets us and is likely to worry a good many other New Yorkers.

—Every liquor dealer in Boston was visited on Friday evening by a messenger from the Police Captain of his district and informed that in the opinion of the members of the Board of Police the practice of giving bottled intoxicants to their patrons as Christmas presents is a harmful one and ought to be stopped. What effect this somewhat remarkable appeal will have remains to be seen. The making of such gifts, common enough among saloon keepers everywhere, has been a well-established custom in Boston for many years, and only recently have there been any organized efforts to put an end to it, though not a little holiday drunkenness has no other origin. One of the Boston papers, commenting on the board's action says: "The request, coming from the source it does, will undoubtedly be carried out to the letter, and probably many of the dealers will be glad to save the expense and have a good reason for it in the suggestion from the Police Commissioners. The recipients of these Christmas offerings, however, may not feel as much pleased about it, and with them at least the Police Board may not be popular."

—Every citizen of a free country has an undoubted right to criticise the acts and policies of its Government and of other Governments, but this right, like others, has its limitations, and that citizen whose criticism tends to make the preservation of his country's honor a harder instead of an easier task may well consider himself fortunate when his wisdom or the accuracy of his information, and not his patriotism, is questioned. Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT is a controversialist of such experience and strength that direct attacks upon him can be made without compunction—though not without peril, as many rash antagonists have discovered—and therefore we do not hesitate to denounce as at once unwarranted and unfair a passage in the notable letter from him which we published on Sunday. In likening England to the United States Mr. ROOSEVELT said: "England is a predatory nation. So are we. She takes all she can get, and keeps all she takes. Her word is not always quite as good as her bond. She is pledged to leave Egypt. Well, we are pledged to leave Cuba. We will both withdraw at about the same time." By which, unless we are much mistaken, Mr. ROOSEVELT means that the two nations described by him as "the leading forces for civilization, liberty, human rights, universal manhood, and for man's upward and onward development," intend to break, or, at least, will not keep, solemn promises made with the whole civilized world as witnesses. With the effect, as regards England, of this assumption, and its implied reprehension, we are not particularly concerned, but as regards the United States, not only is the assumption gratuitous and the reprehension undeserved, but they are both obviously calculated to delay and render unnecessarily difficult the vindication of our National honor, toward which the Administration is apparently working in good faith and with all reasonable speed. No act of the President in Washington or of his representatives in Cuba has evidenced even a secret wish to force annexation upon the island. On the contrary, both have given and are giving such manifest proofs of good faith that the confidence of the Cubans themselves has at last been earned and won, much to their profit and ours. And now Mr. ROOSEVELT makes a statement which, if repeated in Cuba, cannot fail to hamper the work of reconstruction and impair the harmony between the native and foreign officials upon which so much depends.

—Philadelphians, it seems, have been ingenious enough to devise, and courageous enough to execute, a scheme for outwitting one band of Christmas brigands, and that not the least fierce in the levying of the seasonal blackmail. The proud achievement is set forth at some length by The Philadelphia Record, and it would be interesting to know whether the same stratagem ever has been or ever is employed in this city. The details are derived from an interview with a barber, himself one of the foiled exploiters of reluctant but usually helpless generosity. Pointing to ten men waiting for his ministrations, Saturday afternoon, he said resentfully that only two of them were regular patrons of his shop. Did this mean a sudden influx of strangers? Not at all. "It simply means that the double quartet is made up of men who are regular customers at other barbers' shops, but who have come here to get out of giving Christmas presents in those shops. You'd be amazed to know the number of people who every year perform the change-of-barber-shop act. We don't do any more business here, as for every strange customer who comes to us a regular customer goes to a strange shop at this season of presents-giving. When they again get back to their regular shops after Christmas is over they carelessly remark that they have been out of town. 'Sh, don't talk so loud, for I don't want my once-a-year customers to hear you; they might go somewhere else next year." This tale, it must be admitted, lacks the true flavor of the merry Yuletide; indeed, its spirit is distinctly grubby, but for all that it's a pretty good tale and lamentably human-natural.

—Terrible as were the effects of the landslide at Amalfi, it is probable that most of us were less impressed by the loss of life about which the dispatches told than by the almost convincing prooof they gave that Amalfi is a real town, in which real people presumably live and certainly die In a way, of course, that was known before, but knowledge is one thing and appreciation another, and hitherto the general tendency has been for the untraveled to regard Amalfi merely as a pleasing but impracticable combination of impossible rocks and uninhabitable houses, arranged by some unknown philanthropist for the exclusive benefit of one or two magazine illustrators and the painters of drop curtains. This, evidently, is not the truth; at any rate, it is not the whole truth, and an immediate revision of assumptions and deductions is in order. The details of actual, every-day life in Amalfi are still almost unimaginable, but death there seems to be much what it is in places not at all picturesque or theatrical. That fact, of itself, settles the question of Amalfi's reality.

GENERAL NOTES.

By invitation, Louis Honoré Fechette and Dr. William Henry Drummond, two Canadian poets, have recently visited Chicago and given readings from their poetical works.

* * *

The employes of the Boston and Maine Railroad are to receive their pay every two weeks, instead of monthly, as has been the custom for several years. The change is to be made with the New Year.

* * *

The Democrats of North Carolina have chosen a very early date—the earliest, in fact, in the history of the party there—for their State Nominating Convention. The time set is April 11 next, and Raleigh is the place selected.

* * *

Dr. W. P. Kane is to be installed as President of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., on the 22d of February next. Mrs. W. R. Jones of Chicago has given $5,000 toward the fund for building a residence for the President.

* * *

Philip D. Armour of Chicago has gone to Pasadena, Cal., to pass the Winter. He is now in somewhat better health than he has lately been, and it is hoped the California climate will be beneficial to him. He is accompanied by Mrs. Armour and his physician.

* * *

A project is on foot in Savannah, Ga., to purchase the big Spanish dry dock at Havana, Cuba, and tow it to Savannah, if it can be bought at a reasonable figure. It is said Spain refused an offer of $250,000 for it. It was built in England, and is reported to have cost $1,000,000.

* * *

A National convention of the United Christian Party is called to meet in Chicago on Sunday, Dec. 24. It is expected to continue in session through the week and to nominate candidates for President and Vice President for whom "God-fearing men and women can vote."

* * *

The Socialist Labor Party is to make a thorough canvass of the State of Wisconsin, beginning Feb. 1 next. In Milwaukee it will be especially active, organizing clubs in every ward of the city and engaging four English-speaking and two German stump speakers to deliver addresses.

* * *

The Georgia Legislature finally passed the law requiring the payment of licenses for dogs on pain of death, and it was signed by the Governor. It is expected to reduce the number of "worthless curs" in the State greatly, and the farmers fondly hope that the raising of sheep will henceforth be profitable.

MAN'S CAPACITY FOR IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE TIMES of Friday, the 22d instant, on "The Golden Rule at Washington," suggests a few thoughts on the law of human progress.

Evidently, from your standpoint, human progress is a partial and one-sided condition, from which a considerable portion of humanity must necessarily be excluded because of "the ineradicable inequality among men." "Because a constant proportion of its citizens have a congenital and defiant inaptitude for learning." "Because a considerable percentage of that class [the laboring class] is incurably lazy and improvident." And because any one who, like Senator Hoar, would "banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land, and secure for every workman and every workingwoman wages enough to support a life of comfort, and an old age of leisure and quiet," is "trying to amend the immutable laws of nature and divine Providence."

Are you not limiting the power and goodness of divine Providence to a very restricted field when you decry the efforts of the philanthropist to lift up the lower classes to a condition in which they may have and enjoy reasonable leisure and the common comforts of life?

If such a condition is contrary to the immutable laws of nature and divine Providence, then it naturally follows that a Being of infinite goodness, wisdom, and power has created a world, peopled it with myriads of sentient creatures who have no voice whatever as to their introduction to this mundane sphere, and established laws which prevent a very considerable proportion of those creatures from rising above a life of penury and hopeless drudgery.

Perhaps you will say that the Creator has endowed these sentient creatures with free will, the power to choose between right and wrong, and to adapt their conduct to those conditions which tend to promote their comfort and happiness, and that it is because they fail to rightly avail themselves of this power of choice that they are doomed to a life of penury and hardship.

I repudiate this free will doctrine. Has the Creator given free will to the congenital idiot? No, the idiot is the victim of the immutable law of heredity. And the same law is operative with every child of humanity that is born into the world. A man's power to choose between right and wrong resides in his mental faculties, and these in their constitution and relative strength are a legacy from his ancestors.

To be sure, even an idiot's mental powers may by judicious training be improved, and the same is true of every human being, no matter how low he may be in the scale of humanity. And it is on this capacity for improvement that the hope of the philanthropist is built.

He recognizes the almost insuperable obstacles to human progress which heredity and environment present. He clearly sees that in order to give an unfavorable mental heritage the best chance the environment of the individual is of the very first importance. Hence he would remove temptations as far as possible from these moral weaklings. He would provide them with habitable homes and fill those homes with sunlight and fresh air. He would enable them to secure a sufficient wage to provide themselves with wholesome food, the common comforts of home, and the leisure for the cultivation of their intellects and moral faculties, and thus he would gradually lift them up to hopeful, healthy, happy, moral citizenship.

And he would have abundant reason for believing that he was not attempting an impossible task when he looked back over the centuries and considered the pit from which the best citizenship of our own time was digged.

Surely, when we read the history of our dirty, ignorant, savage forbears and trace their progress from savagery to the cultured enlightenment of our own time, when we consider the marvelous progress which has been made in the arts and sciences, and how they have been made tributary to the subduing of the earth and making it a more fitting habitation for man; how discovery has followed discovery, and invention has followed invention, all in the line of improving the condition of man, relieving him from burdensome toil, enabling him to satisfy every want and provide himself with increasing comforts and luxuries, and the leisure for the cultivation of his higher mental faculties; when we consider all these things, the question naturally arises, Did a beneficent Creator intend the fruits of all this progress for all his people or only for the few who may be shrewd enough, sharp enough, and selfish enough to gather them to themselves?

And when it is considered that the same beneficent Creator has implanted in man a spirit of kindness, a disposition to lift up the fallen, succor the distressed, relieve want and misery, and diffuse the rule of charity and good-will throughout the world, the hope is not unreasonable that in this ever-progressing world the spirit of kindness will some day triumph over the spirit of selfishness and give to every unfortunate child of humanity the means and the opportunity to make the most of the powers and faculties with which a beneficent Creator has endowed him.

JAMES MCNEILL.

Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1899.

THE PHILIPPINE WARFARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have given your readers and correspondents fair notice that you are not responsible for any opinions expressed by the letters in your columns. On our part we take THE TIMES because, aside of its advocacy of wholesale murder inaugurated by a weak Executive, it is a clean paper, which our wives and children may not blush to read. That alone, besides its many other excellencies of a commercial and literary character, is a great offset against its political heresies. I am aware of the excuses you offer for supporting the two wars in which this country has lately been engaged, the chief of which is that, although you did not favor them at first, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to stand by the Administration until those we have made our enemies shall lay down their arms.

There we take issue with you. That has been the dictum of President McKinley and of Gen. Otis from the day on which a trivial skirmish between the Americans and the Filipinos, who up to that time had been treated as our allies, was greedily seized upon by that officer, who presumably had his orders from Washington, to make them at once and for all time to come our enemies. Aguinaldo's desire for an interview in order that this unfortunate incident might be explained and the blame placed where it belonged, and his assurance that it should not be repeated if it attached to his countrymen, was brutally repulsed. Gen. Otis knew that it was not intended on the part of the Filipinos, for he had evidence that their principal officers had availed themselves of the liberty to attend the theatre at Manila on that evening. It stands out as clear as day that he did not desire to lose an opportunity for inaugurating war. He gave Aguinaldo to understand that the preliminary for an interview was the laying down of arms and an unconditional surrender. Did he take Aguinaldo to be a downright fool?

Suppose that under such conditions the interview had been unsatisfactory to him, as it assuredly would have been, could he recall his surrender and take up his arms again? Repeatedly since that time he has asked for an armistice or for an interview that might lead to it, but in every instance they have been sternly denied. What sort of civilized warfare on our part has this been? On two well-known occasions during our civil war the rebel Government—and it was a "rebel" Government—made overtures for consultation on the terms of peace, which were cheerfully accepted by a greater and better man than McKinley. He did not ask the rebels to lay down their arms or to unconditionally surrender; but he offered them almost any terms on the sole condition that they would return to the Union.

It was not the fault of Abraham Lincoln that the war was prolonged until the rebels found themselves in the last ditch, the ditch into which we are endeavoring to drive the patriot Aguinaldo, after murdering thousands of his people and devastating their homes. Then, standing over his prostrate form, sword in hand, Gen. Otis may perhaps condescend to ask him what remarks he has to offer. That time may be near, although we cannot rely on censored telegraphic reports. But we have reason to believe that he is in full retreat to the mountains, for he has left behind him the tracks of blood and of death. His young child, deprived of maternal care, died but a few days ago, and now his wife, roused from her bed of confinement to be transported in a litter over the rough bridle paths of the mountains, has succumbed to her fate, while Christian American soldiers, on this day sacred to the Christ of the whole world, are like sleuth hounds on the track of the husband and the father, whose only crime is that he loves the country we desire to steal. This is a picture that may well cause a troubled slumber at Washington. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Dec. 24, 1899.

FRIEND OF THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why THE TIMES should champion the cause of the British against the Boers surpasseth my understanding. An independent and an influential journal of Democratic tendencies espousing the cause of a monarchy against a republic is, indeed, to me incomprehensible. Are you in possession of facts as to the real cause of the war in South Africa? If England went to war for the benefit of the Outlanders, why is it that over 50 per cent. of them are to be found in the ranks of the Boers fighting against England?

If the Boers are wrong in defending their homes against British aggression and national confiscation, then our forefathers are not worthy the name of patriots. Washington and the men of seventy-six were only lawless rebels for having the audacity to fight against the mother country. For which crime we now hasten to apologize to our Anglo-Saxon brethren through THE NEW YORK TIMES.

With Sir Roderick Cameron let us agree
That in future we shall see
This fair land of liberty
Annexed to the Dominion of Canada.

And, by way of penance for the indiscretions of our forefathers, let the mother country reimpose the tea and stamp tax. We shall then be one vast colonial empire, with Joe Chamberlain to take care of us.

The Anglo-Saxon to be ruled according to the Magna Charta, the Irish, Dutch, and other inferior races to be ruled according to the great penal laws which adorned the Anglo-Saxon statute books between the years A. D. 1695 and 1829. Then, should the inferior races aspire to equal rights with the gallant Anglo-Saxon, a little blood letting will be in order, according to Sir Roderick's idea. That day we shall sing:

"My lords and gentlemen, 'tis good we're here.
In your absence things did seem queer."

J. J. N.

Union Hill, N. J., Dec. 23, 1899.

BRITON AND BOER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow a workingman to congratulate you on your publication of so many varied and interesting opinions on the South African war in last Sunday's TIMES? It was evident that the majority of them was written by intelligent and unbiased men, and I can assure you that I enjoyed a treat in reading them.

Being of Welsh birth, I have naturally taken more than ordinary interest in this South African trouble, and I must say that your attitude in the early stages of the war, and your denouncement of Mr. Chamberlain was not at all pleasing to me, but your recent editorials have convinced me that THE TIMES can still be relied on to advocate whatever is right. There have been indications enough in the columns of our respectable journals that the sympathies of the best class of Americans are with Great Britain.

The pro and con of the question have been very ably discussed by your correspondents, and I have come to the conclusion that, leaving aside the matter of Boer virtue and shortcomings, the Briton's greed for gold, &c., the main question that had to be settled sooner or later was, Who is to be supreme in South Africa? and it seems clear to me that it could never be decided without war; this being the case, the question is, Which will further the future interests of South Africa and the world at large, British or Boer supremacy? I don't think that there are many unbiased men that will say Boer rule.

I am not at all alarmed at the predictions that the British Empire will fall. She will probably meet many more reverses in this war, but I have every confidence that she will eventually triumph, and that instead of being weaker as the result of the war, she will be greater and mightier than ever, and I further believe that when the true history of this trouble shall be written, the actions of Joseph Chamberlain will be fully justified and that he will some day be classed with the greatest of the world's statesmen.

Being only an uneducated workingman, I do not expect that this letter will merit publication, (your judgment is to decide that,) but I think that an expression of opinions from even your humble readers are of some value to you. If I have contributed my share, the main object of my writing has been attained. A WORKINGMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 24, 1899.

Sixth Avenue Train Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I notice an article under "Sixth Avenue Train Service," complaining of South Ferry trains not stopping at the Thirty-third Street station. I would like to say that this is entirely correct. I have had the same experience repeatedly, and, to say the least, it is very annoying and aggravating. J. R.

New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Man to Ask.

The question, "Where do the pins go to?" is easily answered by the fellow who makes a ten-strike.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Extreme Economy.

Ida—That family in the brownstone mansion is very economical, I hear.

May—Extremely! Why, they actually had their last Winter's furs made into mufflers for their footman and coachman.—Chicago News.

That Depends.

"What is the difference between a sharp man and a smooth rascal?"

"Frequently there is no difference. The term depends upon whether you profit or lose by the operations of the man in question."—Chicago Post.

Generous Man.

Mrs. Youngwed—You know Uncle Pincher said he was going to send us something that would help us save our coal bills this year? Well, it came.

Mr. Youngwed—Really? A stock of coal?

Mrs. Youngwed—No. A little arrangement for filing bills.—Philadelphia Press.

Nice Distinctions.

"You ride your wheel on Sunday, yet you object to my going skating on Sunday. What is the difference?"

"Well, when you ride your wheel you are always going somewhere. When you are skating you're not. It's just like dancing. And you know it isn't the right thing to go to a dance on Sunday."—Chicago Tribune.

BARON ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

There's a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs,
Rides the tallest 'orse 'e can—
Our Bobs.
If it bucks or kicks or rears,
'E can sit for twenty years,
With a smile round both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
'E's our pukka Kandahader—Fightin' Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!

'E's the Dook of Aggy Chel;
'E's the man that done us well,
An' we'll follow 'im to 'ell—
Won't we, Bobs?

If a limber's slipped a trace,
'Ook on Bobs.
If a marker's lost 'is place,
Dress by Bobs.
For 'e's eyes all up 'is coat,
An' a bugle in 'is throat,
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplain Bobs;
But it keeps us outer Clink—
Don't it, Bobs?
So we will not complain
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

If you stood 'im on 'is 'ead,
Father Bobs,
You could spill a quart o' lead
Outer Bobs.
'E's been at it thirty years,
An-amassin' souveneers
In the way o' slugs an' spears—
Ain't yer, Bobs?

What 'e does not know o' war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can arst the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?
Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An'—'e—does—not—advertise—
Do yer, Bobs?

Now they've made a bloomin' Lord
Outer Bobs,
Which was but 'is fair reward—
Weren't it, Bobs?
An' 'e'll wear a coronet
Where 'is 'elmet used to set,
But we know you won't forget—
Will yer, Bobs?

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—little Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
Pocket-Wellin'ton an' arder—Fightin' Bobs,
Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no bloomin' ode,
But you've 'elped the soldier's load,
An' for benefits bestowed,
Bless yer, Bobs!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

New Plays at Many Theatres for Christmas Night.

GOODWIN AND SCHWEIGHOFER

A Typical American and a Typical German Comedian—A New Fanciful Comedy and a New Musical Farce.

Christmas is always a period of rewakening in theatricals. Last night all the play houses were crowded by folks in holiday mood. The new bills were uncommonly interesting. Nat Goodwin returned to the Knickerbocker Theatre for a long engagement, and, with the beautiful Maxine Elliott, appeared in a comedy drama by Clyde Fitch called "The Cowboy and the Lady," which, whether or not it is destined to have a long career, nevertheless served agreeably for the reappearance of the popular comedian.

At the Irving Place Theatre, Herr Conried introduced Herr Schweighofer, a comedian as typically German as Goodwin is typically American, who was received with demonstrative joy. At the Empire Theatre a fanciful romantic piece by that exceedingly clever young English histrion and playwright, H. V. Esmond, was politely received, while the actors regularly attached to that stage were cordially welcomed home after their long absence. There was no lack of laughter and applause at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where Mr. Knowles put forward "The Three Little Lambs," a new burletta, written by the prolific Barnet of Boston.

At the Garden Theatre Mr. Mansfield did the sentimental in "The First Violin" to the evident satisfaction of a large assemblage. All the other playhouses, whether or not their bills were brand-new, prospered and felt the seasonable influence. Tears of sympathy for "Barbara Frietchie," wonder and admiration for the spectacular glories of "Ben-Hur," with its pictorial symbolism of the first Christmas were not diminished by the rivalry of newer plays.

There were fewer Christmas matinées than usual. People generally stay at home in the day time of this holiday. Most of the afternoon performances that were given had rather small audiences.

"MY LADY'S LORD."

Mr. Esmond's Curious New Piece at the Empire Theatre.

Not many serious words need be employed to describe the quality and the substance of the new four-act piece by Henry V. Esmond, called "My Lady's Lord," which was, on the whole, admirably acted at the Empire Theatre last evening. Miss Millward securing an easy triumph in a rôle compounded, as it seems, of suggestions in Shakespeare's Katharine the Shrew and Beatrice and W. S. Gilbert's Princess Ida. "My Lady's Lord" suggests Mr. Gilbert frequently, and also reminds one of Anthony Hope, who, in his turn, owes something to the author of "The Bab Ballads."

The fault of this new piece, the fault that counts for most, is not that it is ironical, whimsical, and fantastical, but that the method of its author's madness is so hopelessly obscure. Dozens of whimsical, fantastical plays, like Gilbert's poetic comedies and his "Tom Cobb" and "Engaged," have had distinguished careers on the stage if they have not rivalled as moneymakers plays more suited to the comprehension of the simple multitude.

But, while Mr. Esmond's idea of showing us the love making of a modest young English barrister and a proud Princess of romance is intelligible and good, he has managed the machinery which accounts for his Princess of Romance ill. The existence of a kingdom in which mediaeval customs still prevail would not be hard to imagine. But Mr. Esmond confuses the idea by making his Vasungia a place which has outgrown civilization and enlightenment by making its inhabitants drop into modern slang without any intelligible reason and by overloading the fabric with little touches of satire, such as making the people of the Duchy "undress" for dinner, which only serve to increase the difficulty of securing for his play that great essential of all plays, comic or tragic, whimsical or conventional, illusion.

Not only that, but when the actors do almost secure a perfect illusion it is likely to be immediately destroyed by some petty whimsicality—such as making Martin, in order to his wife (the Princess) to "pack up," for the tenth time or thereabouts, in the rather thrilling penultimate climax. These things are simply banalities.

The piece, however, contains some clever enough scenes, both comic and romantic. By hook or crook, Mr. Esmond sometimes gets to a passage of genuine humor. As, for example, Martin, who has followed his Princess from London to the capital of her own kingdom, and by an odd chance married her, though to her he is a mere clod of earth, has made friends with one of her ladies. She tells him Doura will never love him.

Jack—I'll bet you a kiss she will!

Katrine—Done! When she approaches you with the lovelight in her eyes I'll pay the bet.

Jack—Oh, that would be a most tactless moment to do such a thing!

The acting possibilities of "My Lady's Lord," if not great are good beyond the ordinary. Miss Millward has a showy and grateful rôle as the self-willed Princess who orders whole armies whipped, and swears by the bones of her banished aunt; who is as shrewish as Kate the Curst, as clever as Beatrice (presumably), as cruel as Marguerite in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," yet is capable of loving as Hope's Flavia, and so easily governed by Love, when once the passion possesses her, that she renounces rank and wealth to dwell with her barrister husband in a little London flat.

She realizes the character to the eye, thus revealing her fine skill in the purely pictorial branch of her art. Tenderness, archness, fervor, and eloquence of her acting make the impersonation truly delightful. She expresses every mood in the clearest manner, and lends to Mr. Esmond's dubiously placed heroine the rare charm of her uncommon talent.

Mr. Faversham as the ordinary every-day Englishman naturally has a smaller opportunity. But he is never at fault where his author does not play him false. Mr. Wheelock, again a mild-mannered youth in much bewilderment, is well suited, and Mr. Sidney Herbert carries his rôle as the preposterous Cardinal with his accustomed tact and skill.

Mr. Standing is acceptable as the masculine villain, while Miss Perry is only a trifle overweighted as his female accomplice. Miss Burton acts her little part very well. Nothing is amiss with the setting. Vasunia clings to mediaeval dresses, and these are handsome.

Archduke of Vasungia	J. H. Benrimo
Prince of Goska	Guy Standing
Cardinal Guzzelli	Sidney Herbert
Rechnitz	W. H. Crompton
Peter Rechnitz	George W. Howard
Captain Kurstel	E. V. Backus
Ramon	George Osbourne, Jr.
Albert	John F. Cook
Jack Martin	William Faversham
Dick Fox	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Lady Doura	Jessie Millward
Katrine	Blanche Burton
Zieka	Sara Perry
Martha	Lillian Thurgate

"THE COWBOY AND THE LADY."

Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott in Mr. Fitch's Mining Camp Drama.

"The Cowboy and the Lady," which Mr. Nat Goodwin used to begin his engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, is one of the best advertised plays of recent years. If notoriety was everything in the life of a play this would have a very profitable run. But, although it was cheerfully received by the large audience that welcomed Mr. Goodwin and his associates, it is doubtful if the piece wins a much larger share of favor here, comparatively speaking, than it had in other cities.

The story is not particularly ingenious, nor is the development of the plot either facile or original. Yet there is some capital humor in "The Cowboy and the Lady," much of the characterization is clever, and some of the dialogue is smart.

Mr. Goodwin has a sufficiently congenial rôle as Teddy North, the Eastern man, who has gone to the far West and begun to grow up with the country. That is to say, the character fits his temperament, his physical peculiarities, his manner of expressing suppressed emotional excitement, while it affords him plenty of opportunities to display his personal humor. If his histrionic powers are not brought out at their best in this piece, he is still not held too greatly in check to produce effects likely to satisfy his public.

Maxine Elliott has a chance to represent beauty in distress, and her part serves as a good foil to Goodwin's. She acts it charmingly. Minnie Dupree, as one of those impossible but irresistible daughters of the mining camps, full of audacity and glee, able with a rifle, and piquantly crossed in love, is well suited, while Estelle Mortimer has a fine chance for comic acting, of which she smartly avails herself, as the pianist in a rude concert hall.

In the first act Teddy North and Mrs. Weston are revealed as the central personages in a commonplace little romance. The woman has a disreputable husband. She is inclined to despise Teddy, whom she quite misunderstands, but Teddy loves her at first sight. Weston, the villain, is a creature of cheap melodrama. His capacity for evildoing is tremendous. It is Teddy's mission to save folk from him. In so doing he gets accused of murdering him and does not attempt to defend himself because he mistakenly believes that the lady did the deed of dreadful note. When this complication is straightened out, the happy ending of the play is in sight. The first act is much better than the others.

As has been said already, last night's audience was in a most demonstrative mood. There were many recalls for Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin after the melodramatic penultimate climax and flowers were passed across the footlights. A speech was called for, but the comedian declined to make one. The author did not appear.

Teddy North	N. C. Goodwin
Billy Ransom	Charles Scott
Weston	Cuyler Hastings
Quick Foot Jim	Thomas Oberle
Joe	Burr McIntosh
Pete	Dan O'Brien
Dave	S. M. Hall
Dick Rod	Frank Mayne
Judge	Clarence Handyside
District Attorney	John Flood
Sheriff	William R. Holmes
Foreman of Jury	E. Lewis
Mrs. Weston	Maxine Elliott
Midge	Minnie Dupree
Molly Larkins	Gertrude Shea
Miss Prisims	Estelle Mortimer
Mrs. Carton	Katheryn Morse
Miss Larrabee	Lillian Adams

FELIX SCHWEIGHOFER.

The Famous German Comedian at the Irving Place Theatre.

A comedian who, since the retirement of Friedrich Haase, may be fairly entitled to the leadership wherever the German language is spoken from the boards, could not ask for a happier conjunction than Christmas night and a first appearance in New York.

The jolly, inspiriting, catchy music of Milloecker and the riot of fun in "Ein Blitzmaedel" might readily carry a holiday house with them when fun-makers of the second rank interpret scene and song, but the first sight of Schweighofer enforces the certainty that we have in him a character player of the upper rank. There is a finish in his method at small points, there is a breadth of handling in his general action which leaves no doubt in the mind that any play he has given his labor to is "worth the candle," for his infinite variety makes the play. He has complete command of a very rich and varied technique. Features, pose of head, shoulders, hands, and body respond to his conception of the parts he plays, and this conception is evidently the result of industrious study of character and the outward indications of character. To see him in his different characters is like reading Dickens.

Costa's "Ein Blitzmaedel" is well chosen for the opening of his half dozen plays, because it is one of his stock pieces and gives him an opportunity to appear in several very different guises. In it he reduces to a minimum the common defect of star performances, for the weakness of many of his supporters is naturally less foreed on the attention when he occupies the stage so constantly as he must in this sketchy little operetta. Nor is this failing so noticeable in comedy as in romantic drama, not to speak of tragedy, for the man who sets us laughing at the start has the advantage of making us overlook such things. Schweighofer's kaleidoscopic fun in "Ein Blitzmaedel" puts the faultfinder to the rout. The "Lightning Girl," or telegraph girl, if you will, is a good play for a lightning-change artist in whose several characterizations we perceive with no less pleasure than surprise that each has been thought out by the actor, carefully put together piece by piece, and charged with a humor and naturalness that make each a little masterpiece in its turn. As the chorus singer, the French abbé, and the student, he is absolutely individual, yet true to nature each time.

Compared with Herr Thomas, the favorite of Berlin audiences, this comedian has a distinctly richer personality and strikes higher features of humor. There is less farce. In evenness of work the elder Coquelin undoubtedly surpasses him; Coquelin also possesses a certain distinction, or style, or call it what you will, that Schweighofer does not show. "Ein Blitzmaedel" does not give so much scope to Schweighofer; it has little depth and offers no chance for the touch of pathos that the finer sort of comedy permits. What support the Austriar comedian had was given by Herzmann in the character of a small official, who insults the public whenever he can, and by Miss Anna Leonardi, who played the part of the leading telegraph girl. But there the fairly good actors ended.

Felix Schweighofer has behind him one-third of a century of work in the difficult field of the stage. As an Austrian he was naturally a linguist and imbibed early the dialects of Southern Germany and Saxony, the singular abbreviations of the common dialect of the Tyrol, and the queer vowel sounds one hears in the German of the Viennese. As a boy he stormed barns in Austria, Hungary, and the Balkans like Nicholas Nickleby and moreover with a real Vincent Crummles of his own, but a Saxon Vincent Crummles who spoke a German modified by Bohemian uncertainties. Given time to time, sometimes for a series of years, he has been a fixed favorite in Vienna; but never for very long. Fate seems to have decreed that he should remain true to his early vagabondage after age and success and applause in all the chief cities of Germany and Austria have given him the right to a fixed position. He began as a "guinea pig" (as they call barnstormers in Austria) as early as 1864, and now that he is first among German character artists he is still a rolling star. It speaks for his uncommon popularity on the other side that he has not been to the United States before. If one may judge by the reception he had last night this visit will not be his last. In three years he will be sixty, but there is no apparent lack of fire in his work, nor could a youth of twenty skip more merrily on the stage than he did last night when he entered in his first part as the chorus singer Brüller. New Yorkers should not miss the opportunity of hearing and, what is just as good—seeing him!

"THREE LITTLE LAMBS."

A New Musical Piece at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"Three Little Lambs" was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. The lambs are a trio of thieves, the leader of which, having served his time in prison, returns to New York to engage in the banking business on the 320 per cent. syndicate plan. To aid his scheme he has taken up the "new woman" idea and combined it with his get-rich-quickly scheme, by installing attractive young women as officers and Directors of his bank.

The chief purpose of the whole scheme of this principal villain, David Tooke, is to get possession of the fortune of several millions which is to be paid to Tooke's partner, Jack Harwicke, at midnight of the day on which the first act opens.

Beatrice Jerome, a former street singer and dancer, who had been made the residuary legatee of old Harwicke's fortune, in case his heir, Jack, should drink wine or acquire the chorus girl habit before coming of age, is Secretary of the bank.

She discovers the scheme to rob Jack, with whom she is in love—tempts him to drink and dance in order to prevent the fortune from going to him and thence into the hands of Tooke. The curtain falls with Jack bereft of his fortune and forced to return to his vocation as a naval officer, Tooke's schemes thwarted and Beatrice, of course, deserted by her lover.

The second act brings the fortune to Beatrice, who has followed Jack to Puerto Rico, and has in turn been followed there by the three lambs, who found she was the heir to the Harwicke millions. The schemers are thwarted, and the course of true love is made to run smoothly ever afterward.

All this is a "musical comedy," with a great deal of singing, some dancing, and a lot of comic "business" by some clever comedians, including Raymond Hitchcock, Edmund Lawrence, Mary Cahill, and Nellie Braggins. R. A. Barnet was responsible for the book, E. W. Corliss for the music, and J. E. Nicol, the conductor, wrote "The Bugaboo Man," a clever little bit, sung by Miss Braggins, assisted by a couple of pickaninnies, the lot taking the place of the usual ragtime song and cakewalk.

It was one of the hits of a performance which was bright and pleasing throughout, and one that, judging from so much of the applause as was not due to the over-zealous demonstrations of friends of the singers, made rather more of a success than have recent musical performances of the same class at their initial performance.

The first scene was a banking house which the exigencies of the music required should be converted into a music hall where snappy choruses, love songs, dances, duos, trios, and solos told the story of the plot and the love scheme that was back of it. Miss Ritchie made a success with her song of the Dresden china girl, but there was no real success until the Bugaboo song was sung, though Miss Cahill and Messrs. Hitchcock and Lawrence had made the audience warm to the company by some of their really funny capers and cleverly spoken lines.

William T. Carleton, a popular singer of English opera companies, was in the cast with a small part, but with songs that gave him a chance to show a trained voice markedly in contrast with the unusual efforts of most of the company.

Miss Braggins scored a second hit in the second act in a song called "The Pussy Cat," and Miss Cahill and Messrs. Hitchcock and Lawrence had a side-splitting scene in which they burlesqued the famous scene in "Becky Sharp" between that adventuress, her husband, and Lord Steyne.

This act was enlivened too by a skit at golfers and golfing, which seemed to touch the risibilities of the crowd, while the comedians had further chance to thoroughly amuse in two trios, "Down on the Farm," and "Little Lola Little." Miss Ritchie's success was achieved in this scene in a song, "The Man Behind the Gun."

After the American flag and Admiral Dewey's flag had been sung of and waved there was a daring display of the British flag, and a verse applauding an Anglo-American alliance both offensive and defensive that caught the house completely, elicited about the heartiest applause of the evening, and served to show the temper of the crowd. There were no hisses, so that the pro-Boer people could not have been in attendance at this performance at least.

Jack Harwicke	William E. Philp
David Tooke	Raymond Hitchcock
Hungry Jim	Edmund Lawrence
Col. Bogey Bulger	Harold Vizard
Willie Putter	Thomas Hadaway
Dakota Dick	William T. Carleton
O'Hara	Thomas Whiffen
Algy Vandemeer	Richard Ridgely
Beatrice Jerome	Adele Ritchie
Gretchen Dare	Nellie Braggins
Phyllis Argyle	Mary Cahill
Patience More	Clara Palmer
Janet Vane	Ida Hawley
Bank Messenger	Beatrice Clements

"IL BARBIERE" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Sembrich Makes Her Reappearance as Rosina in Rossini's Work.

The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was not the largest that was ever seen in the place. Furthermore the opera was Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," and it must be confessed that each new performance of this delightful work only serves to deepen the conviction that most of those who hear it do not know what it is all about. This will suffice to account for its lack of general favor with the public. The operagoer of to-day is not content to hear one person do all the remarkable singing in an opera, even when that one person is the perennially delightful Marcella Sembrich. The operatic public worships at the shrine of pure lyric singing, and it prefers works in which there is a plenty of sentimental love duets and solos for singers with great voices.

The charming comedy of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" is quite lost on the general public, and the recitativo secco, with its fun, is meaningless to most of the hearers. This is a pity, because nothing of a humorous nature is done with more spirit and a greater variety of significant details than this opera. In only one respect did last night's performance fall below the familiar standard, and that was caused by an unavoidable substitution. Signor Pini-Corsi was to have made his début as Dr. Bartolo, but as he was ill and unable to sing the part was assumed by M. Dufriche. Whether Signor Pini-Corsi would have been more satisfactory cannot, of course, be said, but M. Dufriche did not succeed in effacing all memories of his predecessor. His performance was conventional good and certainly did not spoil the general effect of the comic scenes.

Mme. Sembrich is always a joy to hear. Last night she was in splendid voice and as full of spirit as a November morning. She charmed the audience from beginning to end. In the lesson scene she sang the bolero from "Sicilian Vespers," Strauss's waltz, "Voce di Primavera," and the Chopin song which she used to sing last season. Mme. Sembrich's art is a constant source of delight to connoisseurs of singing. As a musician she ranks so high that her phrasing is in itself an education. Last night she made ornamental passages of the music with immense freedom and with dazzling brilliancy. She was applauded with the greatest enthusiasm.

M. Salignac's Almaviva did not differ from that of last season in any respect. It is, as it was then, a commendable, though not brilliant, performance. M. Edouard de Leszke was again the same admirable Basilio as of old. His talent as a comedian is finely displayed in this part, and it will have another opportunity to-morrow night when he sings Leporello. It is hardly necessary to say that the orchestra was equal to all the demands made upon it by the score heard last night, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with the skill and enthusiasm of one to the manner born.

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

The Castle Square Opera Company Resumes Singing Operettas.

At the American Theatre yesterday afternoon the Castle Square Opera Company produced Millöcker's "Beggar Student," an operetta which had not previously been heard in English in this city since the same company gave it before. The performance must have called up to some of the auditors memories of the early days of the McCaull Opera Company, when De Wolf Hopper and some of his associates had not become too important to remain together as the members of a stock company. Beyond the matter of arousing reminiscences the performance served to show how much better the Castle Square Company is equipped at present for the presentation of operettas than for that of operas.

There was a great deal of life and go in the performance, and not a little merit. To be sure the audience appeared to be most moved by the vociferous singing of the women of the chorus in their first number, but, apart from this kind is one of the things which the initiated expect in these days. To sing more loudly than any one else is to achieve a triumph like that of playing the piano faster than any other pianist, and there are many persons capable of appreciating this sort of excellence. There are not so many who appreciate that in which art is more conspicuous than noise or speed.

The production of yesterday was signalized by the return to the local forces of the Castle Square Company of W. G. Stewart, the baritone, who has for some time past been in the West. As Symon Symonsvitch he was graceful and picturesque, but he did not sing the music with enthusiasm. Bessie Tanehill, as Palmatica, and Eloise Morgan, as Laura, were acceptable, while as Bronislava, Gertrude Quinlan displayed an unexpected amount of vivacity and comic skill. In fact, she was much funnier than the comedian-in-chief, Louis Casssavant, who was rather solemn as Ollendorf. Reginald Roberts was tolerable as the conspiring noble, Janitsky. Mae Huntington took Miss d'Arcy's place as Poppenberg at short notice. It is hardly necessary to say that the orchestra was bad; that should go hereafter without saying when the American Theatre performances are under discussion. The audience was not large, but it was in earnest.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.

Dockstader and Primrose in a Good Minstrel Show.

Two performances were given at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday by Primrose and Dockstader's big minstrel company. This organization restores, as nearly as possible, the old time "first part." To be sure, the scene is a gorgeous submarine grotto of coral and precious stones, brilliantly lighted by electricity such as the minstrels of the palmy days never dreamed of. But the performers all have blackened faces, and if the costumes are a little less conventional than they used to be, both the melody and the humor of the old-fashioned shows are in evidence.

The ballad singers, especially Harry Leighton and Spencer Kelly, would have been quite at home in the company of Monroe Dempster or David Wambold of revered memory. The end-men, including fluent and sagacious Dockstader, nimble Primrose, eloquent Dooley, (a relative, perhaps, of the famous friend of Hinnessey,) and confidential Scully, are all capital. Some of the jokes are new. All of the songs are good.

As a finale to Part I. there is a copy of the pious act of "The Girl with the Auburn Hair, now at Keith's, in which Mr. Manuel Romain sings "The Palms." The ollo is sufficiently varied, and the show concludes with a noteworthy acrobatic "turn" by the Four Juggling Johnsons.

Mr. Dockstader, in the course of the proceedings, told the following pathetic anecdote. He was softly ascending the stairs in his house very late one night, having been detained down town on pressing business, when he was startled by a female voice from above demanding the time. He replied mildly that it was just 12. At that instant a cuckoo clock in the parlor struck three times, and Mr. Dockstader was compelled to stand on the stairs and "cuckoo" nine times "in order to make good."

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."

Rustic Drama Well Received at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Big crowds took delight in the portrayal of rustic virtue and humor at the performances of "The Village Postmaster," in the Fourteenth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening The scenic pictures of the village green, Seth Huggins's store, with its realistic cracker barrels, and the meeting house decorated for a wedding were as effective as ever. The donation party and the threshing day scene were heartily applauded. This rustic drama by Jerome Eddy and Alice Ives wears well. The present performance is quite up to the mark.

Seth Huggins	Archie Boyd
John Harper	Henry L. Keane
Ben Deane	Frank Lyman
Ebenezer Todd	James H. Bradbury
Thomas Jefferson Huggins	Tom Maguire
Caleb Springer	Richard Nesmith
The Rev. Charles Gibbs	Frank Soule
Silas Toner	John F. Brown
Jim Pennel	Robert Sinclair
Luther Schanck	Walter Abbey
Miranda Huggins	Edith Barker
Mary Barden	Charlotte Dean
Hattie Hurley	Meta Maynard
Samantha Huggins	Grace Griswold
Lotilia Bean	Kate Denevey
Louisa	Annie Buckley
Mrs. Gibbs	Blanche Weaver
Polly Blake	Angelina Marcel
Bessie Totten	Louise Skillman
The Toner Girls	The Four Beasey Sisters

Mansfield in "The First Violin."

Mr. Mansfield appeared in the Garden Theatre last night as Eugen Courvoisier in "The First Violin," and his authority of presence and sense of artistic effect, as usual, lent some sort of appreciable value to the performance. The dramatization of Jessie Fothergill's widely read romance needs not be made, at this late day, a subject of fresh critical comment.

Katherine Grey as the British but sentimental heroine, Olive Oliver as Anna Sartorius, A. C. Andrews as the stolid little German, and some of the other players were as efficient as possible. The audience was numerous, well disposed toward the play and the chief actor, and occasionally demonstrative.

Paderewski's Orchestral Concert.

Lovers of all that is most beautiful in musical performances should not forget that at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening a concert of uncommon attractiveness will be given. This will be the only orchestral concert of Mr. Paderewski, the great pianist. No other opportunity will be offered the music lovers of this city to hear him in any of the larger works of the pianist's repertory. He will play with the assistance of Walter Damrosch and his orchestra Beethoven's concerto in E flat and his own Polish Fantasy. He will also play several solo numbers from the Chopin treasure house.

Presentations at Harlem Music Hall.

After the preformance at the Harlem Music Hall last night the employes of the house presented to Jules Hurtig, Benjamin Hurtig, and Henry Seamon handsome thirty-second degree Masonic rings, set with diamonds. Following the presentation, which was from the stage, there was a little Christmas cheer in the managers' offices on the second floor.

Theatres and Music Halls.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Bohemian Burlesquers is the attraction for this week, including a number of vaudeville artists.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—David Belasco's production of "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle, drew a large audience at last evening's performance. Mrs. Carter won prolonged applause and frequent curtain calls.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—An interesting musical feature is the Hungarian Boys' Band of forty instrumentalists; along with this number in the long programme were Press Eldridge, Conway and Leland, Alden and Hill, the kalatechnoscope, Mlle. Flora, Zavo and Mlle. Hilda, and several others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Marshall P. Wilder made his reappearance in vaudeville yesterday, and his monologue work, with which he kept his audience amused, was all of a new kind. Others in the bill were Jennie Yeamans, Bertha Welby, Joe O'Hare, new moving pictures; Herbert and Willing, Dick and Alice, and Anna Teresa Berger.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Crowded houses and an excellent bill marked the performances given yesterday. The bill presented "The Girl with the Auburn Hair," and Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, Canfield and Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Charles T. Aldrich, the Cardownie troupe of dancers, and Cyrus Dare.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—A strong programme is presented this week. Three acts occupy conspicuous positions in it, the Halloway Trio, La Fafalla, and Miss Henrietta Paer, all of whom made their American débuts. The others who shared the honors were the Beaumont sisters, Miss Marie Dressler, John W. Ransone, and Miss Gertrude Haynes.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An excellent bill is given this week by Manager Huber. Among the chief attractions are Victorine, the sword swallower; Francisco Lentine, the three-legged freak; Setunka, Wilson, who breaks steel chains with his chest; Amelia Hall; Hans Delan, and Allen's Punch and Judy show. An excellent double vaudeville company was seen in the theatre.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Pauline Hall figured as the leading feature in the entertaining programme offered yesterday by the management. Lizzie Evans and her company, the three Murray brothers, "Billy" Link, the three Goldens, the Fansons, Bennett and Kessner, the Carl Denson troupe, and Wormwood's dog and monkey circus made up the remaining part of the bill.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Christmas week attraction offered by the management was Weber's Parisian Widows' company, made up of vaudeville artists, and it met with the approval of the patrons of this house. The organization comprises Russell and Tillyne, Anna Suits, assisted by Lucille Stewart and Annie Peyser; Ruby Marion, Howard and Bland, the Manhattan Comedy Four, and Hayes and Bandy.

"Naughty Anthony" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—David Belasco seems to have triumphed to-night as an author of comic drama, a new field for him. "Naughty Anthony," his new play, was acted for the first time at the Columbia Theatre. The audience, which filled the house, cheered the playwright, and at the end of the second act insisted on a speech from Mr. Belasco. The cast included Blanche Bates, W. J. Le Moyne, Frank Worthing, and others.

British Steamer Picked Up at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Advices from St. Michael, Azore Islands, report the arrival of the British steamer St. Oswald, Capt. Curtis, from Savannah, Dec. 7, via Norfolk, 9, for Havre and Antwerp, having in tow the British steamer Tremont, Capt. Browne, which sailed from Baltimore Dec. 4 for London, and which had been picked up disabled with the loss of her propeller. The Tremont will discharge her cargo of cattle.

Plague Appears in New Caledonia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 25.—It is reported that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Noumea, capital of the French penal colony of New Caledonia. Ten Kanakas have succumbed to the disorder and four whites have been attacked. The disease is said to be spreading.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

From the social standpoint New York had yesterday one of the quietest and least eventful Christmases for many years past. The first touch of Winter was rather appropriate, but came too suddenly after the recent warm weather to be entirely agreeable, and the gray skies of the afternoon made the day's close rather dreary. The influence of last week's disastrous fall of values in the stock market was very plainly evident in the celebration of the festival in the clubs and elsewhere, and were it possible to compute even approximately the falling off in Christmas gifts to employes and even in the church collections yesterday, the result would probably be surprising. That portion of the community most directly affected by the Wall Street depression tried to console itself with and by the reflection that the day, after all, was not as gloomy as in England, and so grew philosophical, and made the most of what merrymaking there was.

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The men and women who influence society doings in New York were for the most part out of town yesterday. The Vanderbilts were out of town, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had a christening party at their residence for their young daughter, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and her children, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who spent the day quietly in their respective houses fronting each other, on West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly were at Biltmore with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, and Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb had a few friends at Shelburne Farms, Vt., and gave their annual Christmas party for the children of the farmers on their estate. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt spent the day at Hyde Park, and there were several large house parties at Hempstead and Westchester. Tuxedo, however, was perhaps the most favored of the country resorts, and there were few cottages open there that did not have gay parties. Among the cottage owners who gave dinners to friends stopping with them were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garrison.

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It was stated yesterday that Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart would pass part of the Christmas holidays at Tuxedo, and on Sunday that Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb had gone to the Riviera to visit her daughter, Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, and would remain abroad on an extended visit. If these reports were true, both Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Newcomb must have solved the old problem of being in two places at once, as Mrs. Newcomb returned from her trip abroad over a fortnight ago, and Mrs. Stewart sailed on the Oceanic on Dec. 13, to spend the Winter abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have planned to leave town to-day for the Virginia Hot Springs for a short stay. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton will early in February go abroad, and there join Miss Edith and Miss Helen Morton, who at present are in Rome.

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The christening of little Grace Wilson, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is three months old, took place yesterday afternoon in the Ogden Goelet residence, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, occupied this Winter by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and their family. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., and a few intimate friends of the family. The baby's christening robe was of white satin covered with point lace and ornamented with pearls. She was brought in in the arms of her nounou lying on a pillow of white satin covered with lace. The child was given her mother's name. Her little brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who is not yet quite two years old, was present and took great interest in the proceedings.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, her annual Christmas tree for the young friends of her little boy, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., now about ten years old. The children invited numbered nearly 100, and ranged in age from twelve years down to two or three. By half-past three the ballroom of the Oelrichs residence, in one corner of which a large tree was placed, laden with gifts, was filled with happy little faces. The children were first entertained by a quartet of singers, and then by a sleight-of-hand man, and afterward were allowed to choose their presents from the tree. Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and other women, intimate friends of Mrs. Oelrichs, and Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. Charles Oelrichs, and a few other men superintended the distribution of the gifts. There was music by an orchestra, and the children also enjoyed a collation. Some of the young girls who will come out next Winter, notably Miss Gwendoline Burden and Miss Natica Rives, and a number of their friends of the same age were also present, as was Miss Lily Oelrichs, who makes her début this Winter. The entire entertainment was arranged and managed very skillfully, and Master Oelrichs's little guests departed laden with gifts and delighted with the afternoon's enjoyment.

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With Christmas in the past, the holiday dances will begin to-day with a rush. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a bal poudre for her daughter, Miss Mildred Stokes, at her residence, No. 229 Madison Avenue, this evening. Mrs. Fachiri, of No. 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, will also give a dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Fachiri; the next Tuesday Evening Assembly will take place at Delmonico's, and the second of the De Coverley dances at Sherry's. Mr. F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., will lead the cotillion at this De Coverley dance.

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Most of the dances of the week will be for the young people not yet out, and especially for the boys and girls and young men who are home from school and college for the holidays. Mrs. A. H. Holmes, of No. 453 Madison Avenue, will give one of the dances for young people to-morrow evening, and Mrs. Bayard Dominick will also give to-morrow evening at Sherry's a cotillion for her daughter, Miss Helen Dominick, who is one of this season's débutantes. Mrs. Woodbury Langdon and other well-known young matrons have organized some subscription dances for boys and girls not yet out, the first of which will take place on Friday evening next.

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Family dinners last evening were the order of the day, and had a decided effect upon the box attendance at the opera. There were also many gaps in the stalls, and altogether it was a decidedly off night at the Metropolitan, from the social standpoint. This was, of course, to have been expected.

Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn gave a Christmas dinner yesterday at her residence, 49 West Twenty-third Street, which was attended by the members of her family.

The nurses of the Samaritan Hospital, conducted by Dr. W. Gill Wylie, will give a theatre party to see "Sherlock Holmes" to-night, and after the theatre a supper and small dance will be given at the hospital, which has been beautifully decorated with Christmas greens. Miss E. White will receive the guests at the hospital.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are said to be so well satisfied with the success of their entertainment of last Thursday at Lakewood that they are planning an amateur circus to open their casino amphitheatre at Georgian Court for the coming Washington's Birthday. It is also said that they purpose giving a fancy dress ball on the evening of the day when the circus is held. Both these reports must, however, be taken with a grain of salt, as they may proceed from the lively imagination of some seeker after novelty or would-be guest. There is only one thing that might militate against the success of a circus and ball at Lakewood on Feb. 22, and that is the probable absence at that time in the Winter of the very fashionable element with which Mr. and Mrs. Gould are now affiched. From present indications the best known members of the fashionable world will be scattered long before Washington's Birthday, in Europe, at Aiken, the Hot Springs, and the Florida resorts. The amphitheatre of Mr. Gould's new casino would be admirably adapted for an amateur circus, and if the proper people are given charge of it this might be made very amusing. The famous Waterbury circus given some years ago at Westchester by Mr. and Mrs. James Waterbury it still recalled as perhaps the most amusing and successful affair in which New York society has ever participated.

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The Sunday evening dinners de luxe at Sherry's, which were such a feature of the season last year, are once more the vogue, and on Sunday the Palm Garden was crowded with well-known people. This was rather unusual for Christmas Eve. A mandolin orchestra played, and among those dining were Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman and Miss Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. Eugene Glaenzer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. Neilson, and Messrs Harry W. Bates and J. F. Pierson, Jr., who had as their guests the Misses Sedley and Mrs. D. O. Fowler.

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A late letter from London sums up the situation there in a few words, as follows: "This is the dreariest December which has been known for many, many years. It is not only the frightful news from the Cape and the deep anxiety with which every one is waiting to hear more, but the bad weather is also depressing, and so few people are to be seen about. There are nothing but goodbyes and benefits for the hospitals and widows, so that the very amusements have a dismal suggestion. At many of the theatres patriotic poems are recited, and there seems to be a public craze to see Mrs. Brown Potter and Mrs. Langtry, each dressed according to her own ideas of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, and to hear Mrs. Tree recite the 'Absent-Minded Beggar,' which she always does in a brilliant flame-colored gown slashed in green, which in itself is creepy. The bazaar at the Hans Crescent Hotel, which was opened by the

MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL

Solemn Pontifical Celebration, with Elaborate and Beautiful Music.

THE ARCHBISHOP OFFICIATES

Father Gasson Makes a Plea for Universal Peace, Referring to the Pope's Encyclical.

The Christmas Day services at St. Patrick's Cathedral are always beautiful and elaborate, and this year they were, if anything, more elaborate and beautiful than usual. It is difficult to imagine that church music could ever be richer or be produced with greater care as to details than in the solemn pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. This does not mean that church music cannot be more florid than that heard in the Cathedral. This quality has lately become unpopular in the great Roman Catholic churches of this country, France, and Italy, as witness the recent edict of Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati forbidding the use of portions of "operatic masses." The mass chosen for the principal service at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday was the grand solemn mass, by Gounod, which is as modern in ingenuity of harmony as the most exigent admirers of the new school could desire.

The Cathedral was beautifully decorated. Great palms were massed at each side of the high altar, and streamers of greenery were hung from the bases of the pillars in the sanctuary right to the clearstory windows. White Annunciation lilies adorned the front of the altar and the Archbishop's throne. The nave was undecorated, except at the west end, where the front of the choir gallery was covered with greenery. A large and finely modeled Bethlehem was placed in the north transept.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Cathedral was crowded, but the seating arrangements were better managed than on any previous great festival, it was said, and nobody in the congregation was put to discomfort. The transept doors were reserved for ticket holders and pew owners, while the west door was closed after the body of the building was full.

The regular choir of the Cathedral was, as usual, in the chancel, while the soloists, chorus, and orchestra were in the west gallery. The latter were under the direction of William F. Pecher, the organist and director of music of the Cathedral. The chancel choir was under the direction of James Ungerer, and Mr. Pecher was assisted at the organ by Arthur Mees. The soloists were Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso.

The prelude, by Handel, for orchestra and organ, was followed by Mendelssohn's "Oh, Come Let Us Sing," as a processional. Perhaps the most striking musical number in the celebration was the offertory, the famous old "Adeste Fideles," by Novello. This was started by the soprano, and, instead of being taken up by the chorus in the gallery, the choir in the chancel sang the harmonized portions. The melody was in this way tossed, as it were, from one end of the vast building to the other, the effect being most impressive and delightful. Adam's "Holy Night" was given as the Recessional, being sung by the soloists and chorus in the gallery.

The celebrant of the mass was Archbishop Corrigan, who wore the splendid chasuble and mitre which were presented to him at the time of his jubilee. Before the sermon the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral, mounted the pulpit and made an appeal for the Catholic Orphanage, to the support of which the offertory was devoted. Father Lavelle said that for probably fifty years the Christmas offerings in the Cathedral had been devoted to this purpose. After the money had been received for the present property it was hoped that there might be a surplus, but that was not the case at present, and he appealed to all those present to help the institution. The characteristic sentiment of Christmas was, he said, that of joy and thanksgiving, and that naturally inspired people with generous instincts. They felt that so much had been given to them that they were anxious to give to others.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Gasson, S. J., of Boston. He took for his text the words, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, to men of good will, peace."

A strange message was this, began the preacher, to be given to a world that at the time of the birth of Jesus Christ revelled in war; to a world that regarded the warrior as the highest type of manhood; the military helmet as the highest order of nobility. In those days the great cities were too often but shambles, the highways the lairs of robbers and freebooters. The prophets of old had mapped out the career of Jesus Christ, and of all the titles that they gave to Him the highest was that of "the Prince of Peace." It was not to be denied that there had been times in the ancient world when peace reigned; the Pax Romana was a fact, but it was a peace that had grown out of war, out of the subjugation of other races by the conquering people. Not such was the peace of Christ. That had its dwelling place in the sanctuary of the soul.

The peace of Christ, continued the preacher, must be peace in the individual; it must be peace in society, civil and domestic; and lastly, it must be peace between nations. Peace in the individual existed when man's soul reigned supreme; when the lower existence was governed by the higher powers. There was peace in society when the individual was not considered before the good of others, when it was recognized that individualism was opposed to the teaching of Christianity.

"You ask me," went on Father Gasson, "how I can speak in the pulpit of peace between nations, when across Christmastide this year is heard the roar of the cannon? When we read the writings of the saints we find they all insisted that the perfection of the reign of Christ is only to be found in universal peace. But we also find that the fullness of the peace of Christ is not to come at the beginning of His kingdom. It is to be the complement of His great work.

"And yet I say that war is unjustified. Christianity lays down the duties of soldiers, and, therefore, recognizes that resort to force is sometimes necessary. But, although there are such occasions, as when the opportunity comes to one nation to rescue another which has been attacked, nevertheless, I say that the whole trend of Christianity is toward universal peace. To-day it is our duty to consider well whether we as individuals are helping that movement. Are we throwing all the weight of our influence in this direction? for the conscience of individuals makes the conscience of nations.

"The illustrious Pontiff called on all of us in his encyclical to stem the tide of war. In spite of the Peace Conference, he lays down the only plan by which international peace can be secured. Let us realize our duty fully. It is our duty to examine carefully the methods which were suggested by the Holy Father to prevent bloodshed; to prevent a strong nation from trampling and preying upon a weak. And you citizens of this mighty metropolis, let me ask you to weigh his words well. Let all your influence be exerted on behalf of the establishment of that universal peace which was the message brought by Jesus Christ."

Large congregations were present in the Cathedral at the solemn high mass at 4:30 o'clock A. M. and at solemn pontifical vespers at 4 o'clock P. M. The music at both these services was as beautiful, though not quite so elaborate, as at the 11 o'clock celebration.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICE.

Chiming Christmas Carols from Dawn Till After Evensong.

The chimes of Trinity Church in lower Broadway at intervals between daybreak and the close of vespers yesterday rang out the sweetest of Christmas carols. The service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, was largely attended, and the musical programme was elaborate. The interior of the church was decorated with greenery, and there was a profusion of holly on the altar. The mild light shed by the wax candles illuminated the chancel, wherein the surpliced choir chanted the responses.

As Dr. Dix, accompanied by the assistant rector, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, and the curates, Joseph W. Hill, Alfred W. Griffin, and A. C. Monks, and the surpliced choir entered the church the hymn, "Oh Come, all Ye Faithful," was sung. During the services the hymn, "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," was sung by the congregation. The recessional hymn was "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."

Dr. Dix preached the sermon. The subject was the birth of Christ.

Service at the Brick Church.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke conducted special Christmas services at the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday. A large congregation was present. Preliminary to the services Dr. Van Dyke announced that the observance of Christmas Day by special services was not required by the canons of the Presbyterian Church, but that for several years it had been his custom to have a special service appropriate to the season.

VICTORIA'S QUIET CHRISTMAS.

Royal Family Spends the Day at Windsor—War Is Not Allowed to Mar Children's Pleasure.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—For the first time in thirteen years Queen Victoria and the royal family spent Christmas Day at Windsor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the children of Princess Henry of Battenberg were of the party. Not only was there a baron of beef arranged, but there was also a magnificent Christmas tree, with many-colored candles, for the children, in which the Queen evinced the greatest interest.

It was, in fact, her express desire that the grandchildren who assembled about her today should not have their Christmas marred by the events which have saddened her own heart; and the festivities at Windsor Castle, although tinged with sadness, such as fills all English hearts, carried no suggestion of sorrow to the children who gladdened the Queen with the solace she is always able to find in the companionship of her youngest descendants.

The keynote of the festivities at Windsor to-day was the Queen's unalterable devotion to and faith in that empire which she believes will ultimately achieve the highest aims and ambition of her unselfish reign.

THE KAISER'S CHRISTMAS.

Spends His Day In and About the New Palace, Potsdam.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Emperor William celebrated Christmas in the usual manner at New Palace, Potsdam. At 3 o'clock he attended a "bescheerung" given for the First Regiment of the Guards. At 4 he dined with the imperial family, after which there was a "bescheerung" for the members of the imperial family and the Court entourage. There were seven trees for the children, graded in size according to their ages, that of Princess Louise being very small. A large, fine tree for the Emperor and Empress had been cut from the adjacent Wild Park. For the gentlemen and ladies of the Court entourage a particularly handsome tree was provided.

On this latter tree hung numerous presents of a humorous character, each reminding the recipient, in a teasing way, of some untoward event of the year. Baron von Mirbach, Chief Court Marshal, received a contribution box in chocolate, the allusion being to his work of collecting money to build churches in Berlin. This gift caused great laughter.

Upon all the trees and tables there were presents. Emperor William entered with keen enjoyment into the humorous part of the celebration, of which he was himself the chief instigator.

Their Majesties attended church in the morning, and in the early afternoon the whole imperial family made up a sleighing party.

Christmas Day in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—All the stores in Havana closed at 10 o'clock this morning, and the rest of the day was devoted to conviviality. Only two newspapers appeared with the usual editions. Bands played on the Prado. Americans generally visited friends, most of those having families here giving dinners and inviting others of their acquaintance. Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood dined with Capt. Lucien Young, Commander of the Port, and Mrs. Young. It was remarked that seven of the party dined together on Christmas Day last year in Santiago.

SERGT. J. F. CROWE DEAD.

Passed Away Suddenly at His Home from Heart Disease.

Police Sergeant James F. Crowe, who was in charge of the Bertillon system at Police Headquarters, died suddenly from heart disease at his home, 420 West Fifty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning.

He reached home at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon apparently in the best of health. He retired and slept until 10 o'clock Sunday night, when he got up and indulged in a romp with his children.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he complained of sudden pains in his chest and extreme dizziness. Mrs. Crowe summoned a doctor, but before he arrived Sergeant Crowe was dead. The physician said he had died of heart disease.

Sergeant Crowe was born in January, 1855. He was appointed a patrolman July 6, 1882, and was assigned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he did duty for a short time. He was then transferred to the chief clerk's office at Police Headquarters, where he served many years. While on duty there he was made a roundsman Feb. 24, 1897, and was transferred to the Detective Bureau. He was made a Sergeant by the reform board. He was later put in charge of the Bertillon system.

DISLIKED POLICEMAN'S ATTIRE.

Quackenbos's Impressive Appearance Displeased Magistrate Deuel.

Policeman George H. Quackenbos unconsciously furnished a bit of comedy, the only bit of the morning, in Magistrate Deuel's court yesterday morning. Quackenbos is tall and portly, and is a good deal of a dresser. In addition to fastidiously creased trousers, black frock, and a long top coat, he appeared in court with a new silk hat, as complainant against three women whom he charged with disorderly conduct.

Policeman Quackebos seemed proud of the hat, and while stating his case to the Magistrate, he carefully held the hat in his left hand, occasionally brushing or blowing a spot of dust from it and giving the glossy silk a rub with his sleeve. He obtained much attention from the policemen in court, who seemed to look at him enviously.

After court had closed Magistrate Deuel requested Sergeant Lane of the Court Squad to communicate with Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and if possible have Policeman Quackenbos modify his attire.

"I don't like it," said the Magistrate. "It's a burlesque on the police. If he appears before me again dressed in that way I will not hold his prisoners."

MASQUERADING WOMAN FINED.

Mrs. Lund's Parade in Her Husband's Clothes Got Her Into Trouble.

Mrs. Lizzie Lund, twenty-nine years of age, was fined $10 by Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning for masquerading about on Sunday night in her husband's best suit of clothes and wearing a false mustache. Her brother, Conrad Bruner, thirty years of age, and his wife Ella were fined $5 each for interfering with Policeman Dust of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station when he tried to arrest Mrs. Lund. Mrs. Lund could not pay the fine and was locked up in the Yorkville Jail.

Mrs. Lund thought she would have some fun Sunday night with her friends and relatives, and accordingly donned her husband's garments. She lives at 519 First Avenue. Mrs. Lund was parading on First Avenue with the Bruners when she saw Policeman Dust coming toward her, and she rushed into a hallway. Dust followed and seized her, and then the Bruners held the policeman while Mrs. Lund escaped. Dust arrested the Bruners and then returned for Mrs. Lund, who had assumed her usual raiment.

Mrs. Lund in court begged forgiveness, saying she only wanted to have a little fun with her friends, but Magistrate Mott would not release her. The Bruners paid their fines.

Steamer Puts Back to Port.

The Anchor Line steamer Karamania, which sailed on Sunday afternoon for Glasgow, returned yesterday with her machinery disabled. She went to her dock at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, to have the necessary repairs made.

C. P. Huntington on Virginia.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

A private letter lately received from the multi-millionaire, Collis P. Huntington, the founder of Newport News, contains the following sentence, which is so highly complimentary to the people of Virginia that its publication will no doubt be gratifying to many in the State. He says: "Virginia is a State for which I have more honest regard and affection than for any other in the Union, because it has treated me with a consistent and uniform fairness and liberality."

A MERRY CHRISTMAS DAY

Father Knickerbocker Celebrated It with Enthusiasm.

AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD CHEER

The Poor and Unfortunate of the City Not Overlooked in the Distribution of Holiday Gifts.

The city relinquished most of its customary occupations yesterday to celebrate, with a prodigious amount of turkey and cranberry sauce, the annual feast of Christmas. In countless windows of houses and shops in all parts of the metropolis hung the circular green wreaths, tied often with bright ribbons, that announced the coming once again of the season of peace and good cheer.

In hundreds of rows before big and little butcher shops in every borough turkeys, geese, and chickens, fat and cadaverous, tender and tough, had been hanging by their feet for days, awaiting the coming of Christmas. Yesterday vast numbers of these birds were discussed by family parties in thousands of homes, with a general laying aside of care and plans for business, while tons of the fowl were carved up piping hot for the delectation of the homeless or the poverty stricken, who unanimously agreed that Christmas was an institution to be praised.

The day had not been especially favored by the fickle weather clerk. It was cloudy for the most part, with intervals of sunshine, and a brisk, cold breeze, lacking both the cheer of continuous brightness and the appropriate gift of a snowstorm. There were, to be sure, two trifling flurries of snow, one about 10 A. M. and one shortly after noon, but the hopes they raised were soon dashed and a temporary damper put on the spirits of the youngsters to whom Santa Claus had brought sleds. But Christmas is always Christmas, whatever the weather, and Father Knickerbocker, take him all in all, managed to extract a good deal of pleasure from the day in various ways.

The preparations for it had been, in fact, exceptionally large. The sale of toys had been a record breaker, and Christmas poultry, groceries, and pastry had coaxed uncommonly large sums from the pockets of cheer-loving housekeepers. Furriers and diamond dealers do not claim so good a season, the former because of the mild stretch of Winter and the latter largely because of the recent stock panic—it was rumored in Wall Street last week that one prominent jewelry house had had over 300 orders canceled since the panic. Presents of other sorts had been bought in plenty, street vendors sharing with merchant princes in the profits. In short, while Father Knickerbocker may have had to curtail expenditures in certain lines, he put plenty of money into Christmas celebration this year and made a jolly day of it.

There was a good deal of promenading on Fifth Avenue yesterday, and many a business man spent the holiday afternoon in a drive. Many hundreds betook themselves to Central Park. Still others went out of town to visit relatives or to join house parties, the coming of Christmas operating in this way to empty the hotels. Heavy railroad travel and tremendous mails, requiring an extra delivery yesterday to relieve congestion, were other features which characterized the Yuletide season.

The religious character of the day was prominent yesterday. Services were held in practically all the churches. Elaborate special musical programmes were rendered in many cases.

The poor, the friendless, and even the people in the prisons were remembered in an adequate fashion. Hospitals, homes, charitable institutions of all sorts, public and private, fed the old and the young, people of all creeds and races, and the man who could not get a good dinner at the expense of laying his pride aside must have been the exception.

At Bellevue Hospital the donations of turkeys, fruits, ice cream, and cakes were more than the patients could eat. The crippled children of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, at 126 East Fifty-ninth Street, enjoyed a Christmas tree. The Auxiliary League of the Dos Ye Nexte Thynge Society gave a treat to seventy-five women and 250 children in a room in the Bible House. All the city institutions on the islands in the East River were scenes of Christmas feasting. St. Mark's, St. Vincent's, and the Fordham Hospital had similar treats, with entertainments also. Nearly 1,000 poor children of the East Side enjoyed a Christmas tree in the hall of the Bowery Mission Rescue League at 55 Bowery.

The New York Press Club got a Christmas greeting by cable from Sir Thomas Lipton, which read as follows:

"Kindly convey to all my friends my best wishes for a bright and merry Christmas. LIPTON."

INVALID AND BENEFACTRESS.

Mrs. Bella Cook, Bedridden Since 1855, Ready for Her Annual Christmas Distribution.

In a tiny room on the second floor of an old gray brick house in the rear of 492 Second Avenue stands a little Christmas tree, mounted on a bed on which dolls and toys and trinkets are scattered, and gayly adorned with brilliant tinsel. One day this week between 75 and 100 children will file past the couch of a bedridden woman, whom they know as their benefactress, into that tiny room and come away each with some cherished present and some toothsome sweetmeat. Many of these children were there last Christmas and the mothers of many of them were there before them, for this kind of festival has been taking place yearly in that house, off and on, for over forty years.

The bedridden woman is Mrs. Bella Cook, an Englishwoman, who is nearing her seventy-ninth birthday, and who has not set her foot on the floor since the year 1855. She never knows a waking moment free from pain, but she says, "Am I content? Why, of course, I'm content," and adds that strength is given her "sufficient for the day." She lies in a high, old-fashioned bed by a window, through which she peers out into a court yard and across it at the ugly rear of a row of other grey brick houses, which shut out the noise and traffic of Second Avenue. From beside this window a semi-circular tray, fastened on hinges, can be swung over in front of her to hold books, papers, or spectacles. At the other window, beyond the foot of her bed, looking into the court yard, is a nook filled with green plants in pots, which flourish though they get no sunlight between October and May. Hung at either post at the head of the bed are two signs. They read: "Kept by the power of God" and "The Lord hath done great things for us."

Mrs. Cook has the face of one who has suffered, but it did not look like the face of an octogenarian as it lay in the neat white cap that rested on her pillow yesterday. She has devoted her life to benefiting others instead of repining, and she does not seem to have grown old mentally. "I came here in '47," she said yesterday, "and my husband died in '49. After that I began to go about distributing things among the poor. When I took to my bed in '55 I started to give these Christmas treats. The children who come are, as a rule, the children of parents whose mothers I help during the year. I have my visitors who go out and discover cases that are worthy and I aid them according to my means. There are ladies who give me money for the work, but this year I cannot do as much as I would like to because most of my patrons have died. Since what I am doing became known I have been deluged by letters and applications to share the Christmas things. I used to make a good many of the presents and dress a good many dolls, but now my strength won't permit me to do so. I always enjoy the visits of the children, and they are quiet and well-behaved, but I suffer for it afterward. The excitement upsets me."

Mrs. Cook lived in the house before any of the buildings surrounding her were put up. She has never seen an elevated train or one of the city's big office buildings. Her charity is given without regard to race or creed, but she tries to administer spiritual with physical comfort, and around the necks of the turkeys she sends out at Thanksgiving are tied tags bearing Bible texts.

MINSTREL SHOW AT SING SING.

Prisoners Entertain Their Fellows and Extra Food Is Provided.

SING SING, Dec. 25.—The prisoners in Sing Sing Prison had a Christmas celebration to-day in the Protestant chapel in the form of a minstrel performance. Those who took part had been rehearsing for a month or more, and among them were several who had walked the boards of the variety stage before they came to grief and a cell in prison.

To begin the day, the prisoners had a breakfast of chicken fricassee, for which 1,700 pounds of poultry were used, with steaming hot coffee. Then came the minstrel entertainment, and after that the men received lemon crackers or biscuit, cheese, apples, and a couple of cigars each. Hundreds of Christmas boxes had been received at the prison office for prisoners from their families or friends. These boxes contained roasted turkeys, chickens, pies, cakes, and such other things as convicts are allowed to receive.

For the minstrel show a stage had been erected in the chapel, which was decorated with red, white, and blue bunting. There was the necessary scenery, and the stage was hidden before the performance by a handsome drop curtain, all the work of the prisoners. The performance was a complete success. The men were allowed to don citizens' clothes for the occasion, and appeared in black knickerbockers, white vests, and red coats. The end men were full of humor, and in the interchange of jokes some of the prison keepers came in for ridicule. The programme included songs, comic sketches, clog dancing, and instrumental music.

A CONTRAST FOR MOLINEUX.

Last Year's Bridegroom at the Waldorf-Astoria Visited This Year by His Wife in the Tombs.

Roland Burnham Molineux, accused of the murder by poison of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, spent last Christmas with his bride in the bridal suite of the Waldorf-Astoria. Yesterday he spent it in the Tombs, where he has been a prisoner for nearly ten months. In spite of the strong contrast between the two Christmas Days, the prisoner was in good humor, and appeared to enjoy thoroughly the slight relaxation from strict prison discipline.

He rose early yesterday morning, and after an hour of exercise in the open prison yard had a breakfast of poached eggs, fried potatoes, and chocolate. He spent the forenoon in reading the newspapers and a novel. When his Christmas dinner was served it consisted of oysters on the half shell, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, celery, toasted Boston brown bread, ice cold milk, and mince pie.

Just before 3 o'clock Gen. Molineux and wife, father and mother of the prisoner, and Mrs. Blanche Chesebrough Molineux, his wife, called at the Tombs. They drove up in a closed carriage, and were at once conducted to the consultation room. They carried with them two huge bouquets of roses and lilies of the valley. Deputy Warden James J. Hagan brought the prisoner from his cell to the consultation room, where he left him with his parents and wife. Molineux greeted his wife affectionately, taking her in his arms and kissing her again and again. He then embraced his father and mother. The family were together for some time, during which religious services were being held in a room directly across the corridor.

The prisoner's wife and parents left the Tombs soon after 4 o'clock, and when Molineux was taken back to his cell he wore a small gold ring set with two diamonds and a crescent, that he had not worn when he was taken out. It was said it was a Christmas present from his wife. Soon afterward the prisoner was again taken for a walk in the yard in charge of Keeper O'Neill, who has been his attendant in these daily walks ever since they were ordered by Recorder Goff at the suggestion of Mr. Weeks.

When Gen. Molineux was escorting his wife and daughter-in-law to the carriage upon leaving the Tombs he encountered a man with a camera, who endeavored to take pictures of the two women. The General struck the camera with his cane and demolished it at the same time asking for assistance from Deputy Warden Hagan, who sent one of the prison keepers to his aid. The General then entered the carriage after the two women, and they were driven away.

A WELCOME TO IMMIGRANTS.

Strangers in the Country Feasted and Entertained at Ellis Island.

Some 900 immigrants who had not cleared through the Barge Office on Sunday passed their first Christmas in the New World in a very pleasant manner. Caterer Schwab, who has the contract for selling provisions at the Barge Office and Ellis Island, resolved to give them good cheer at his own expense. He bought about 250 turkeys and a large quantity of cranberries, celery, and other eatables. All the immigrants were moved over to the island, and the Christmas dinner was set out on board the steamboat Narragansett, anchored in the slip. A band was provided, and several actors went over and amused the newcomers with a theatrical performance, after which there was dancing.

Many other immigrants, who had already cleared through the Barge Office, enjoyed turkey dinners at the immigrant boarding houses and homes. At the Leo House, at 6 State Street, after dinner, Pastor Kyle delivered an address, in which he enlightened the immigrants upon their duties in their new country.

At the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, the home for Irish immigrant girls, the Rev. M. J. Henry conducted services in the chapel of the mission, after which the immigrant girls were treated to a substantial dinner.

At the German Immigrant Home, at 26 State Street, 265 poor Germans were fed. Among these were several people who came here two years ago and have been unfortunate in this country.

SHOT HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Sergeant Lindemann Bagged a Wild Goose from His Front Porch.

There was one man who shot his Christmas dinner from his front stoop, and he was not looking for game, either, as it was after nightfall. The lucky man was Sergeant Lindemann of the Oak Street Police Station.

Since Bensonhurst became a part of the city the Sergeant has moved there and bought a house. He had a night off on Sunday, and after supper went out on the front stoop to enjoy a smoke. Lindemann was born and brought up in a town in the North of Germany, where his father was a forester, and young Lindemann was early taught the use of a gun. His ear caught the "honk" of a flock of wild geese, and quick as a flash he ran inside the house and got out his Remington rifle.

Right over his house was a large flock of the game birds, which he could plainly see by the light of the moon, and taking aim at the middle of them he let go. In a few seconds a big fat goose landed on the sidewalk opposite his house, and it was quickly brought in to him by his setter dog, which had witnessed the killing. The bullet had gone clear through the goose.

DINED THE MAN WHO SHOT HIM.

Oram Secured the Release of His Assailant in Time for Christmas.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 25.—James Martin and George Oram ate Christmas dinner together to-day. They had done so before, but until a few days ago it looked as if Martin would eat his Christmas dinner in the State prison at Trenton. He had been sent to that place to serve a term of four years for shooting Oram.

About a year ago the men, who had been fast friends for many years, were playing checkers. They had a dispute over some trifle relating to the game, and Martin in a sudden fit of anger drew a revolver and shot Oram. The bullet entered Oram's chest, and for days it was doubtful if he would live. He finally recovered, and Martin was tried and found guilty.

Oram did not approve of the conviction or of the sentence, and set to work to secure the release of his old friend. Petitions were circulated here, and a week ago the Court of Pardons consented to parole the prisoner. Oram met Martin at the station and gave him a warm reception home, and the dinner followed.

For 2,000 Poor Brooklyn Children.

More than 2,000 poor children were entertained yesterday in the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, by the East End Christmas Tree Association. Every child on entering the theatre received a small American flag. The boxes were occupied by members of the association and ministers from many churches were present. Ex-Congressman Charles G. Bennett presided and on the stage with him were the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the Rev. Sidney Herbert Cox, and the Rev. Mr. Craig. The exercises began with an overture, which was followed by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, pastor of the First Reformed Church. The children joined in the chorus and the waving of the flags made a pretty scene. At the conclusion of the song, ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus made an address. After the exercises Santa Claus appeared and distributed toys, candy, and fruit.

Tough Club Entertains Children.

Two hundred children of the members of the Tough Club and their friends were present yesterday afternoon at the annual Young Folks' Christmas Festival, held in the clubrooms, 27 Grove Street. After vocal and instrumental music, mostly of the "rag-time" order, the children had all they wished of lemonade, ice cream, and cake. The boys were then sent down stairs, and returned in single file, each boy drawing a number from a hat. This entitled him to a prize, which bore a corresponding number. The prizes ranged from a drum to a tin horn, and the air was soon filled with discordant sounds. The girls went through the same performance, receiving dolls, sets of dishes, and games. All of the children then received boxes of candy and were sent home.

Starving on Christmas Morning.

Christmas Day did not bring plenty to all the poor boys in the city, as one was found in a starving condition yesterday morning. Philip Milch, seventeen years old, who said he had been living at the Newsboys' Lodging House at Forty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, was discovered lying in front of 201 West Thirty-second Street and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The boy said that he had been looking for work for many months and that he had been unsuccessful. For four days he had not eaten anything. After being attended by a physician he was promised a turkey dinner as soon as he was able to eat it.

People's Institute Entertainment.

Nearly 2,000 persons attended the Christmas entertainment given under the auspices of the associate members of the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night. Although several numbers of the programme were omitted on account of the inability of the performers to be present, the crowd was well entertained by the anecdotes of Prof. Charles Sprague Smith and the Rev. F. J. Clay Moran and by the songs of Miss Florence Davere Boese.

Industrial School Children's Treat.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard of 271 Lexington Avenue, assisted by Mrs. Romulus R. Colgate, gave a Christmas entertainment to 150 poor children of the Avenue B Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society yesterday afternoon. A Christmas tree was provided, and each child received, besides several toys, a warm garment—the boys heavy jerseys and the girls hats, warm mittens, and cloaks. The children sat down to a feast of ice cream and cake.

Christmas Packages Burned in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Dec. 25.—An old frame building, near the Union Depot, used by the United States Express Company as a transfer warehouse, was destroyed by fire last evening. The warehouse was filled with Christmas packages. No accurate estimate of the loss can be made.

Chief of Police Murphy Better.

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City, who has been confined to his home for three days, and who was threatened with pneumonia, was somewhat improved yesterday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

JANUARY ISSUE IS OUT TO-DAY AND ON SALE AT NEWSDEALERS' AT TEN CENTS THE COPY

From cover to cover the COMPANION is filled with the best thoughts of leading authors and artists.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's New Story, "Chateaugay"

ILLUSTRATED BY MR. C. M. RELYEA

The opening chapters of this splendid serial appear in the January number of the Woman's Home Companion. The January Companion is now ready. It contains many attractive features.

The Home-Life of "The Waltz King"
By EDWARD A. STEINER. An interesting account of the personal side of Johann Strauss

New-Year's Customs in the Orient
By BELLE M. BRAIN

The Idiot at Home
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

The Revival of Art and Beauty
By Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, the popular pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn

Nooks in Narcissus Land
By WALDON FAWCETT

Dining-Rooms of Yesterday and To-Day
By JOHN GILMER SPEED

Short stories of the brightest and most entertaining kind, articles of general interest, gossip for club-women, housekeepers, dressmakers, needle-workers, mothers and young girls.

If the Woman's Home Companion is not on sale at your newsdealer's, send 10 cents for sample copy, and we will also send you free our handsomely illustrated catalogue, size 8x11½ inches, of reproductions of famous paintings, explaining how to secure them without cost to you.

THE CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK CO., Publishers, Springfield, Ohio

364 DAYS

before Christmas comes again. Some of us are glad. The children wish there would be another Xmas next week. Those of us who did not get some

KOTEDSILK

underwear for a present had better supply the deficiency at once.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

On Every Garment.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

AGAINST CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Their Appeal to Rome, as Reported, Is in Vain.

News from Rome regarding the Christian Brothers, who have protested against the action of their superiors in France, who ordered them to cease teaching the classics in their colleges in this country, has been received in this city. The authorities in Rome are expected to decide against the Brothers.

The Rome correspondent of The Freeman's Journal sends word that Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco is in Rome working in the interest of the Brothers. He has presented a voluminous report to the authorities. It is understood that he appears in Rome as a representative of the American Catholic hierarchy, nearly all the Bishops of this country being on the side of the Christian Brothers.

Referring to the mission of Archbishop Riordan, the correspondent says:

"I am informed that it is utterly vain. The American Christian Brothers, if they are to continue to belong to the Congregation of De La Salle, must conform to its spirit as laid down in the constitutions and emphasized by the recent decree of the Propaganda. If they are permitted to teach the Latin and Greek, for the time being, at their schools, where these have been taught hitherto, it will be by a mere concession, and perhaps even this concession will not be granted now."

This statement is regarded in Catholic circles here as a warning that Rome is going to decide against the American Brothers. Their friends say that if they cannot teach the classics they must close their colleges and academies, for no student will go to institutions of secondary education that do not teach Latin and Greek. Some advocates of the Brothers' cause go so far as to say that in the event of Rome deciding against them the only thing for the Brothers to do will be to withdraw from the French order and establish an American community. This is said to be feasible, since almost all the American Bishops are on their side.

The Green Label bottling is 10 years old. A Pure Rye Whiskey. Unequalled for Family, Medicinal or general use. Get the best.

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At all First-Class Dealers.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. & N.Y.
Sole Proprietors. Established 1793.

SAYS HE OPENED HER LETTER.

Woman Accuses Publisher Phillips, Her Former Employer.

Samuel A. Phillips, a publisher, with offices in the St. James Building, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning in $1,000 bail for examination on Thursday on a charge of violating Section 642 of the Penal Code by opening a letter addressed to Caroline Gay of 42 West Thirty-third Street, formerly employed as a stenographer by Mr. Phillips. None of the details of the case came out in court. At the house of Miss Gay last night it was said that the young woman was out of town.

Mr. Phillips was seen at the Empire Hotel, where he lives. He said that he discharged the young woman several weeks ago, and that if any letters had come to his place of business for her after she left he was not aware of it. He intimated that she was trying to "get even" for her dismissal. He declined to discuss the case further.

Police Doubt Mrs. Kaerston's Story.

At Police Headquarters the detectives do not believe the report which came from San Francisco, Cal., Sunday night to the effect that Mrs. Thomas Kaerston of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was robbed and drugged while passing through New York on her way home from Sweden. Mrs. Kaerston received $700 when she arrived here from her husband. She claims that she was seized by thieves at a Sixth Avenue elevated station, thrust into a cab, taken to a Bowery Hotel, robbed, and put aboard a train in an unconscious condition.

Drowned Man a Transport Fireman.

The body of a drowned man which was found at the entrance to Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, on Saturday, was yesterday identified as that of Edward Burns of 272 Hicks Street. Burns was a fireman on the United States transport Burnside, and it is believed that he accidentally fell overboard while the vessel lay at her pier in Brooklyn.

Catholic Women to Meet.

The annual convention of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion will be held to-day at the Ashland House. Delegates will be present from several States. The convention will be opened with a mass of thanksgiving at the cathedral at 10 A. M.

If you are sleepless, never use morphine or chloral. Take, upon retiring,

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It equalizes the circulation by drawing the excess of blood from the brain, when natural sleep results. At all druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

SHATTERS WINDOW TO ENTER.

Crowded Sixth Avenue Startled and Police Puzzled by Hynes's Act.

Passers-by in Sixth Avenue were much startled shortly before 7 o'clock last evening by a loud crashing of glass, and a crowd of a hundred or more, headed by Policeman Wallerson, ran to Joseph Moroso's barber shop, at 58 West Thirtieth Street, from which the sound proceeded. There they found that one of the side panes of the big plate glass show window had been shattered by a shabbily dressed man, who had stepped through the opening and was walking about inside the shop. The glass was 15 feet high by 6 feet wide, and the policeman was inside and had the stranger by the collar before he could have stolen anything, if robbery was his purpose.

Wallerson took his prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Station, only half a block away, where he described himself as Thomas Hynes, thirty-nine years old, a printer, living at 426 East Eighty-seventh Street. He would not make any explanation of his act or any further statement, and after being plied with vain questions was locked up on a charge of burglary. When he was searched a card was found in his pocket signed "Charles E. Ballou," and addressed to the Washington House, a lodging house in Twenty-third Street. It read: "Please give the bearer a bed and charge to me."

Hynes seemed to be sober, and the police are puzzled by his act. They think he is either demented or else, being penniless, broke the window in order to be sent to prison for food and shelter. A thief, they say, would hardly have expected to get away with any plunder under such circumstances, for Moroso's shop is only two doors from Sixth Avenue, which was thronged at that hour, and besides there is a policeman always stationed at that corner.

Japanese Land Lines Restored.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday sent out the following notice: "The Northern Company advises us that the Japanese land lines are now restored and working normally."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; excellent cutter, fitter; out by day or week, or at home; highest references. E. G., 306 West 22d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress by day; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; understands his duty thoroughly; specialty for receptions and dinner parties, keeping silver new; personal references. 218 West 22d St., Vandercam's bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; thoroughly experienced care horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; city references. Call or address Coachman, 159 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.

A.—A.—A.—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISing writer and specialist who has placed advertising contracts for nearly ten million dollars at inside prices is open for engagement of one-half his time.

Now retained by large proprietary house on yearly contract preparing forceful copy that sells goods rapidly.

Highest references as to ability, effective writing, illustrating, and typography.

Address Broad Experience, P. O. Box 143, New York City.

COURIER-TRAVELING SERVANT.

Educated Englishman (34) desires re-engagement to travel with ladies, gentlemen, or family; 14 years' experience in European and North African travel; highly recommended by former employers. Travel, 1,269 Broadway.

STABLEMAN, &c.—By colored man, aged 31, as stableman, driver, or washer; steady worker; good driver. C. B., care of Mrs. Paige, 687 5th Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticklings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.
Office of the Manhattan State Hospital,
Ward's Island, East River, New York City.

Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jany. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jany. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application at Room 318, will be received at this office until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms, or corporations who are actually engaged in the packing, slaughtering, and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chap. 460, Laws of 1897, and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of good faith.

A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount of the contract will be required after award for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the final accounting of WILLIAM P. ESTABROOK, executor of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard (E. M. Pritchard & Son) for the benefit of creditors.—Citation for accounting on behalf of assignee.

The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, heretofore doing business as co-partners at the City of New York, under the firm name and style of E. M. Pritchard & Son, assigned to William T. Estabrook for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the New York Supreme Court of the County of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I., for litigated motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of William T. Estabrook as assignee of the said Ezekiel M. Pritchard and Horace F. Pritchard, co-partners as aforesaid, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, and the seal of the aforesaid court at the City and the County and State aforesaid on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899.

[L. S.] S. H. K.

Attest: WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. HOMER HILDRETH, Attr. for Assignee, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., (and any officer thereof,) Coal Grove, Ohio, creditor:

The foregoing citation is served upon you by publication and without the State of New York, pursuant to order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, 1st Department, dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, and filed with the petition of the assignee herein, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date. Yours, &c., J. HOMER HILDRETH,
Attr. for Assignee, N. Y. City. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS BECKER. No. 1755.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Becker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GOODMAN and ISAAC STRAUSS, bankrupts.—No. 1,655.

To the creditors of Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss, individually and as partners under the firm known as Goodman, Strauss & Company, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss of the City, County, and State of New York, individually and as partners under the firm name of Goodman, Strauss & Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KOLLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,848.

To the creditors of Samuel Koller, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Koller of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.

NO. 1,886.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WHITE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George S. White of the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George S. White was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 21, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX TURTELTAUB, bankrupt.—No. 1,856.

To the creditors of Max Turteltaub, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Max Turteltaub of the City, County, and State of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Dec. 18th, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM P. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husband, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of Bowling Green, beginning at the northwest corner of lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Bedlow, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty-two feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n21-1aw7wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Macder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedicke, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown,) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Prager, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 18th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edward Moran, (1,) Robert Moran, and Helen Moran his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of the said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husband, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor; Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of Bowling Green, beginning at the northwest corner of lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Bedlow, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in petition for partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty-two feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n21-1aw7wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Macder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedicke, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown,) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Prager, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d12-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. d26-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

SIDELL, CORNELIUS V.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte M. Goodridge, Edward Chester, Julia Chester Whitaker, Emma L. Pinkney, John Sidell, Matilda Gillespy, Caroline C. Shirley, Charles D. Ingersoll, Jonathan Ingersoll, Matilda A. Bull, James Andarlese, Clara Penrose, Clifford Harris Chester, William Sidell Chester, Mary Roberts Chester, Susan Chester Lyman, and Fernando William Chester, the heirs and next of kin of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Phebe A. Sidell, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[Seal]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES TANGE, Amelia B. Tange, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located as No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which when taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

DUDLEY S. HARDE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.

129th St.

	375	99.11.50.	
Seventh Ave.	Centre		line.
			Lenox Ave.

128th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the seventh day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ten and 62-100 dollars, together with the costs of the sale. The said premises shall be sold subject to a first mortgage of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th day of June, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and subject to a second mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from August 14th, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and also subject to all liens for taxes and assessments due, if any.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD BROWNE, Referee.

d19-2aw2wTu&Th&ja2

NOS. ..... EAST 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF The Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against MARGARET REDICAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those two parcels of lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth (160th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street with the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21, 1899.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

160th Street.

	50		98
Forsyth Street.	99		99
	50		Courtlandt Ave.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,018.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $85.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,934.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear. ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets; running thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the line of the land now, or late, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HENRY BRILL, Esq., Attorney for Deft; Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Line of land (now or late) of Meth. Epis. Church.

		25	
Forsyth Street.	75	No. 74 Division Street.	75
	50	25	

Division Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) which will be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the building erected thereon, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Mott Avenue as vested in the City of New York, twenty-five feet northerly from the point where said easterly side of Mott Avenue is intersected by the division line between Lots 17 and 18 on the map of villa sites belonging to Colonel Lewis Morris, Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated June 20th, 1848, the said point of beginning being distant as measured along the said easterly side of Mott Avenue seven hundred and seventeen feet and seventeen one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Mott Avenue with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as legally opened, and running thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall and at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-seven feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot to land of the New York and Harlem Railroad; thence northeasterly along said land twenty-five feet and fifty-three one-hundredths of a foot to a point distant twenty-five feet northerly from the last course measured along a line parallel with said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence westerly at right angles to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty-two feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot to said easterly side of Mott Avenue, and thence southerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Subject, however, to a mortgage for twelve thousand dollars, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1899, made by the said Mary E. Robinson to Mary C. de Terrouenne.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1899. EDWIN C. HOYT, Referee.

GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff in Person, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 320 Mott Avenue.

144th Street.

No. 320 Mott Avenue.

		632.17.	
Mott Avenue.	25	152.51	25.53
		147.86	

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,032.08, with interest thereon from the 18th day of December, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $160.99, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $250.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars and interest thereon at 5 per cent. from April 27th, 1899, besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings pending for the foreclosure of said mortgage.—New York, December 20th, 1899.

EDWIN C. HOYT,
Referee.

d22,26,29,ja2,5,9,12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated on a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to David Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1874; southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Drew, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Dandy, by deed of conveyance bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1892.

The above mortgaged premises being subject to a certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 3, 1892, Liber 2 of Conveyances, Section 1, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

MILLER, BECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:

Front St.

		28.3	23.3½
	28.3	37.4	
	28.3		42

Peck Slip.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,631.31, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $333.36, with interest from November 16th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $615.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

111th Street.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $300,000.
DIRECTORS:
Robert D. Kent, Ethan Allen Doty,
William P. Aldrich, Horace W. Fish,
Samuel S. Bradley, William Kent,
Thomas H. Cullen, Edward S. Peck,
C. D. Spencer.
ROBERT D. KENT, President.
CHARLES H. SPENCER, Cashier.
Specialty { COLLECTION OF OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.
TEMPORARY OFFICES 11-13 MAIDEN LANE.
TELEPHONE, 2885 BROAD.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 387 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg 36 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 3391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St. 398 Montague St.,
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street Cor Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company,
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to pay the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$25,000 REWARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEREAS, The circulation of false statements or rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks or securities of a corporation, is punishable criminally under the laws of this State; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons have circulated false statements and rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks and securities of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Directors of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY that a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered, and will be paid by the said Company, for information furnished to the Counsel of the Company, SHEEHAN & COLLIN, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors; and the Company hereby requests all persons interested in the preservation of honest business methods to furnish such information.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

December 22, 1899.

An Absolutely Safe-Guarded Investment.
Earning 22% Annually and Paying 1% Monthly.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.,

OF JOPLIN, MO.

The ONLY COMPANY in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields issuing to its stockholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits certified as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of Boston, New York, London and Manchester, England,) who supervise its accounts.

CAPITAL - - - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.
Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.
Sec. and Treas., J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.
Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.
Consulting Engineer, GEORGE E. QUINBY, Joplin.
Registrars and Transfer Agents,
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., New York.

This company offers investors

Valuable Properties, actively producing, under business management, now paying 12 per cent. and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.

Low-Priced Shares, sure to advance in value rapidly.

Large Earnings, even on $30 ore, as demonstrated by the chartered accountants in their examination of the properties.

Dividends equaling those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment.

Absolute Security of its shareholders' interests.

The four new mills now in course of construction will increase the company's net annual income to **42 per cent.** on its entire capital stock.

300,000 SHARES

of its stock are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

At the above price the shares net 16 per cent. on their cost, and NO INVESTOR can afford to let this company's offer pass without investigation.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.'s reports on the properties.

Beginning January 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICO.

The President's message means great things for this beautiful Island. We have the most profitable, safest, and most attractive proposition now before the public. Send us your name and address and receive free handsomely illustrated book.

"46th Star,"
6 Wall Street, Room 85,
New York.
(Bank references.)

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25.
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3859	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2305	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5400	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8009
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8728
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5582	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2933	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6698	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4445	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3749	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20935
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1876	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3755	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

Office of the Canton Company of Baltimore,
N. E. Corner of Toone and Second Streets,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md.,
December 18th, 1899.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that $35,000 (Thirty-five thousand dollars) will be expended in the purchase of shares of this capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of January, 1900, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

FINANCIAL.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Grand Rapids & West'n R.R. Co.
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.

NOTICE OF CONSUMMATION OF PLAN.

The Plan for the union and readjustment of the capitalization of the railroad companies above named has been consummated in accordance with the Agreement of May 20, 1899, by the acquisition of the railroads, properties, and franchises of the three companies by the **Pere Marquette Railroad Company,** a corporation organized for the purpose under the laws of Michigan, with a capital stock of $28,000,000, consisting of $12,000,000 of four per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares and $16,000,000 of common shares.

The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company who assented to the plan will receive engraved certificates for the new stock to which they are entitled under the plan and also a cash dividend of two per cent. upon their old preferred stock, upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit to The State Trust Company, in New York, or to the International Trust Company of Boston on or after Wednesday, December 27, 1899.

The assenting stockholders of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company will receive engraved certificates, for the new stock to which they are entitled, and in the case of the preferred stock of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, a cash dividend of three per cent., upon the presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, on or after the date above mentioned, to the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, or to Messrs. Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

Dated December 22, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman;
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER. } Committee.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CO
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.
HENRY C. POTTER, Jr., Treasurer.

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders of record as of this date.

Dated December 22, 1899.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the Republic.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$49 shs. Brigantine Co. of New Jersey, (Hypd.)
15 shs. International Postal Supply Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Mutual Bank.
20 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co. Prefd.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. The Alignum Co.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Pfd., (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
1,000 shs. Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg, Penn., common.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1899, at 12.30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator, estate of W. B. Allen.)
27 shares Lyons and Campbell Ranch and Cattle Company, $25 each.
10 shares Union Telegraph and News Co., $100 each.
2 shares Messerole Electric Storage Battery Co., $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Home Telephone Co., Trenton, N. J., 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1916 (6 Bonds, $500 each.)
$2,000 Alta Telephone Co., 1st mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1936.
500 full-paid shares The United States Economic Postage Association of West Virginia, $10 each.
225 shs. Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railroad, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund $144,525.75 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1900, pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City

Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod,
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.,
New York, December 14th, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business December 21, 1899

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for this dividend at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, December 21, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3, 1900.
ALEX. MILLAR, Asst. Secretary.

Michigan Central Railroad Company.
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to shareholders of record at 12 M. on the 30th day of December.

The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

50 Wall St., New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke, Charles H. Kerner, Henry C. Mortimer, John W. Condit, Lindley Murray, Jr., Charles H. Lowerre, Henry W. Curtiss, Charles H. Leland, Walter R. Wood, David J. Burtis, Francis M. Scott, J. Eugene Robert, George M. Miller.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1900, Areunah M. Burtis, Wm. M. Farrington, Thomas B. Peck.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,
32 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

FRANCIS R. PORAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of WRIGHT, DURYEE & BARWISE, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, No. 70 Front Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing one Director for the ensuing four years, and also for the election of Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated December 8th, 1899.

C. ARTHUR BARWISE, Secy.

HEGEMAN & CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of HEGEMAN & CO. will be held at the principal office of the company, 196 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, December 23, 1899.

R. B. RATHBONE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE third mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Nassau St., in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1899, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a co-Trustee in the place and stead of John N. Hutchinson, deceased.

CHARLES LANIER, President.

Dated December 14th, 1899.

Metropolitan Iron & Steel Co.,
408 East 4th St.,
New York City.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Tuesday, January 9th, at 12 o'clock noon.

THOMAS J. REILLY, Secretary.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.,
605 Grand St.,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close December 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 10, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. KAYSER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of the Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1899.

97th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1854.

93D DIVIDEND.

New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.

JONATHAN B. CURRY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

103RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1899**, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 15, 1900.**

Money deposited on or before January will draw interest from January 1st. Deposits are received from all and not exclusively from ants' clerks.

Open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

ERK M. HURLBUT, President.
M. TONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
RD M. TOWNSEND, }
E G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

AMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.
74 and 76 Wall Street.
Trustees have ordered that interest be paid positors entitled thereto under the by-laws, accordance with the savings banks laws, six months ending December 31, 1899, as

ccounts not exceeding three thousand dolthe rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum. ccounts larger than three thousand dollars hich exceeded said amount prior to the limof deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO A HALF PER CENT. per annum. able on and after Monday, January 15, 1900.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
NIEL BARNES, Cashier.
York, December 26 1899.

ITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

70TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the ate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER ENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up o **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31,** 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 22, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. TIRRELL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.

LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Co-operation among New York bankers of importance is likely to show early security market consequence—or, at least, may much influence the course of the local money market. Nothing at all sensational is impending or contemplated, as some curious Wall Street efforts try to suggest; but energetic, straightforward businesslike plans are under way to relieve pressure in quarters where damage has been inflicted or threatened. Bankers are not affecting omnipotence nor attempting miracles; but they are able, working jointly, to smooth out many rough places.

Nor is relief work, now made so much of, actually new. It is not the habit of the New York banker to do much strutting over a performance of public service; and thus important recent accomplishments are really little known outside the circle of strong men personally engaged. Take the Boston bank crisis for an example. Except for the prompt and effective intervention of New York capital, there would have been at Boston last week, not the failure of two banks merely, but a disaster which might have done terrific damage throughout New England. Millions of dollars in one day were transferred from New York. This was not to safeguard New York interests, or only remotely so. In assistance provided for Baltimore almost an equal illustration may be found of the same alert, comprehensive New York banking policy. Mushroom trust companies there were in serious situation and New York tided them over.

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As to what New York's strongest group of capitalists has been doing at home, much that is sensational and sillily misrepresentative has been given currency. Some strong interests have had stock market disagreements and battles royal have been fought, some of them apparently not yet concluded. But this is quite apart from the higher and broader plane upon which every important banker in the metropolis has stood alert and ready for public protection. Only stupidity or malice can tell any other tale.

***

London's holiday extends beyond the suspension of business here, and our market opens to-day without foreign quotations for criterion or influence. There have been times, and not so long ago, when such a fact might have been considered of consequence. Not so now. Wall Street has become quite able to stand alone.

RUSHED WITH WORK.

Discussing general business conditions, Norman B. Ream of Chicago, whose railroad and other business interests are extensive, says:

"There really is nothing new to say. Everybody knows that the country is prosperous and that there is every prospect that that prosperity will continue.

"As for the railroads, they are still rushed with work and will have all they can do for some time to come. The outlook is certainly very assuring."

INVESTIGATING INDUSTRIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note what your financial column in today's issue says about the obligations of the Stock Exchange regarding industrial securities. If the Exchange does not heed the advice, their business from the public will inevitably shrink, and it will become almost exclusively a business of "insiders" and "professionals"—"dog eat dog," so to speak.

It is not merely a question of annual reports, but relatively it is more important to start right and not admit, either to the listed or unlisted department, any more securities of "industrials" without the most searching investigation, taking no statements presented by promoters for granted. Some months ago there appeared in your advertising columns, as in many other prominent papers in this and other cities, a prospectus of the United States Flour Milling Company, in which the firm of accountants whose name I forget, certified to having examined the books of the various constituent mills and found that "since the date of their organization" (I think those were the exact words used,) the profits aggregated a certain sum—sufficient to pay interest on the proposed issue of bonds, full dividend on the preferred stock, and, if I remember right, 6 per cent. on the common stock, leaving a handsome surplus.

I beg leave to ask the accountants certain questions, not, of course, as to any profits of any individual or constituent property or plant—as that would not be a fair question to ask—but what years were taken for the profits shown in said prospectus? Was it a concurrent period of years for all the mills, and, if so, what period? If it was not a concurrent period, then name the years of each plant separately the books of which showed the profits stated.

It is not intended for a moment to question the good faith and integrity of the accountants, and not even of the promoters, but parties selling out to a so-called trust have been known to "make the worse appear the better part," and on one pretext or another have thrown out poor years, and of course thrown in the good ones. I doubt if there was any flour miller of experience in the country that was not surprised at the time by the showing made of profits of said constituent mills. Not that it is questioned for a moment that the books showed the profits claimed, but in what years did they show it? Right here is a moral for the Stock Exchange. We will ask any miller in the country, not interested in the United States Flour Milling Company, if under the conditions prevailing in flour manufacture the past twenty-five years, any less than five or more than ten years last past would be a fair criterion of present values of investment and profits in milling. It shows how easily the Listing Committee could be misled by not knowing the conditions of any given trade during widely different periods. For instance, between about 1873 and 1885 there were several years when many mills made profits as high as $2 and $3 per barrel down to 50 cents—annual average profits, I mean. While now 10 cents per barrel average in large mills is considered an excellent profit. Of course, productive capacities are much larger; so is cost of plants and capital involved. But the booming profits in those years have gone, never to return.

I don't know what the custom of the Stock Exchange is as to investigating new corporations for listing, but think they should employ, on industrials at least, their own professional accountants of the highest standing to go over the books and verify statements presented by the accountants employed by the promoters. VERITAS.

New York, Dec. 24, 1899.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the American Chicle Company, the Central National Bank, and the Eleventh Ward Bank.

November Transvaal Gold Output.

PRETORIA, Dec. 17.—The official report of the gold output for November shows the amount to be 61,788 ounces.

Reported Bank Coalition Denied.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that the National City Bank was to unite with the Hanover National Bank and one other to form an immense institution, modeled on the old United States Bank, which would largely control the finances of the country. President Stillman of the National City Bank said yesterday of this report: It's a fairy story. There is not a word of truth in it."

RESIGNS FROM TRUST COMPANY.

A. E. Stillwell Leaves the Presidency of the Guardian.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—Announcement was made to-day of the retirement of A. N. Stillwell from the presidency of the Guardian Trust Company. This corporation, which was formerly known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, had its headquarters in Kansas until a few months ago, when the name was changed, the capital increased from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000, and the general offices removed to Chicago. Most of the new stock was taken in charge by men of large wealth, including John W. Gates, John Lambert, A. L. Singer, and T. M. Thadbourne, Jr.

Mr. Stillwell's retirement is said to be due to differences of opinion between the President and a majority of the Board of Directors as to the policy to be pursued by the company. It was through this trust company that Mr. Stillwell built the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, now in the hands of receivers, and about to pass under a new management, and he is now said to be practically out of both corporations. It is stated that Mr. Stillwell will return to Kansas City.

NEW AUTOMATIC SWITCHBOARD.

Telephone Company Completes One in John Street Exchange.

There has just been completed in the John Street Exchange of the New York Telephone Company, 32 Gold Street, an improvement designed to facilitate the service of the down-town business district tributary to it. This is the installation of the new automatic switchboard.

The subscriber attached to such a switchboard by lifting the receiver from its hook closes a circuit and lights a small incandescent light over his number at the Exchange. No bell ringing is necessary. Replacing the receiver notifies the central operator that the subscriber is through, by extinguishing the light. Thus the central operator is not obliged to cut into a conversation with the annoying "all through?"

In the operating room the new system is practically noiseless, and allows the individual operator to attend to more calls in a given time than formerly. There is no clattering of drops.

The transfer was effected with no interruption of the service. The new switchboard was built around the operating room outside of the old one. As each subscriber was attached to it his connection with the old board remained undisturbed.

Before the first of the year some twelve hundred Cortlandt Street subscribers will be served from the John Street Exchange. This will necessitate an increase of the present force (1,200) by about a third. The new switchboard has been used for some months in the Harlem, Riverside, Thirty-eighth, and Madison Square Exchanges.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Comments on Its Effort to Punish the Authors of Bear Rumors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said to be a crime for those who have been the means of beating down the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. I would like to know why the price for a non-dividend-paying stock should be 137. To the ordinary observer it would seem to be as criminal on one side as the other. Experience as a teacher is costly, and he who mingles with the gamblers of Wall Street will perhaps learn to keep away from them. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has issued $7,000,000 of bonds. Is this to build a new road or to sell a gold brick to bond buyers? If newspapers wished to be of service to the small investor they would publish the figures of actual value of these large corporations. READER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The counsel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit feel justified in punishing the guilty party who circulated stories that caused the price of the stock to go down. Turn about is fair play; therefore, the District Attorney ought to punish the insiders in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit who bunkoed people into buying its stock at 137, and over on reports of "dividends sure this year." Or is lying on the bear side only criminal?

QUID PRO QUO.

New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

William F. Sheehan, of counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, after reading the above letters, refused absolutely to make any reply. He would make neither comment nor statement.

RAILWAY COMPANIES DISAGREE.

Rutland and Central Vermont Roads Have Trouble About a Bridge.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Dec. 25.—As the result of a clash between about fifty employes of the Rutland Railroad, headed by Superintendent Pierce and about seventy-five employes of the Central Vermont Railroad, headed by Superintendent of Bridges Foohey, Roadmaster Elrod, and Chief Engineer Robert Ford, yesterday at this place, several rods of the Central Vermont track were torn up, the telegraph wires of the Rutland road were cut, rendering communication with the head office at Rutland impossible, and a big new engine belonging to the Central Vermont road, valued at $11,000, was seized by the Rutland road employes and is now stored in the roundhouse of the Rutland road at this place.

The trouble arose over the building of a new spile bridge across Lake Champlain to connect the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain division of the Rutland road with the new railroad which the latter road is building through Grand Isle from Alburgh, on the Vermont shore, to Burlington, Vt. To prevent this the Central Vermont officials started to build a spur from the present bridge, which is owned jointly by the two roads, to a point on the New York shore which would intercept the new bridge which the Rutland road was building.

RAILWAYS MAY COMBINE.

The Monon, Ohio Southern, and Lake Erie and Western Involved.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 25.—It is reported in railroad circles here that a deal is pending to consolidate the Detroit and Lima Northern, the Ohio Southern, the Lake Erie and Western, and the Monon systems. The first-named road is under a receivership and the Columbus and St. Mary's branch has been sold to C. M. Haskell of this city and W. B. Strang, Jr., of New York. The free buying of Lake Erie and Western last week is cited as further evidence that there is something in the air.

The Monon system, which is operated in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road was acquired by the Vanderbilt interests last Spring, and when the Columbus and St. Mary's branch of the Detroit and Lima Northern was sold two months ago it was intimated that it would be used as a link in a system which would parallel considerable of the Pennsylvania property in Ohio and Indiana.

A War Speech That Failed.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. John Augustus O'Shea, to the fund in aid of whom we referred the other day, used to be in considerable request as a lecturer on his military experiences. Once, at Dumfries, he came upon the platform wearing in his buttonhole a daisy, which he quietly removed and held up. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "I hold in my hand a 'wee modest flower' I plucked this evening from the grave of Robert Burns." The audience was interested, and became enthralled as the lecturer went on to speak of the national poet. Then, suddenly recollecting that Burns had nothing to do with his subject, he stopped abruptly. "And now," said Mr. O'Shea, "I will proceed to relate my experiences in the war." But by this time he had thoroughly engaged the sympathies of his listeners, who would not hear of another subject. "Never min' the war, Sir," they vociferated; "gie us Robbie Burns!" And he did. This extempore oration afterward became one of the most popular of Mr. O'Shea's lectures.

The Burial of Flags.

From The London Chronicle.

In connection with the story of the British flag said to be buried at Pretoria, it is perhaps worth mentioning that in the middle of the last century it was no unusual occurrence for the tattered or "wounded" colors, as they were quaintly styled, to be interred. In a North Country paper of May 31, 1763, there is the following passage: "The old colors of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of foot, Lord George Lennox's, (now the King's Own Borderers,) "quartered at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, being much wounded in Germany, particularly at the glorious and ever-memorable battle of Minden, were buried with military honors."

SCHOOL LAWS OF JERSEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Commission on Codification and Revision of the New Jersey School Laws has issued a letter asking for suggestions as to the proposed law known as Senate Bill No. 197. I earnestly beg citizens, parents, taxpayers, Boards of Education, Principals, and teachers to refrain from indorsing this measure until it has been thoroughly discussed in the press, on the public platform, and on the floor of the Legislature.

The letter remarks: "The members of the commission confess to a feeling of disappointment and surprise that in their work last year [the preparation of Senate Bill No. 197] they received very little aid from teachers, school officers, and others interested in the creation of a school law.

Senate Bill No. 197 is a volume of ninety-six pages, embracing the entire school law of New Jersey. It is no simple matter for even the initiated to comprehend the full intent of the measure, even after careful study.

That the school law needs codification and revision I do not dispute, nor do I question that Senate Bill No. 197 contains many good points, but much of it is new and revolutionary legislation, and the interests of the people will be far better conserved by permitting the law to remain as it is than to replace it by Senate Bill No. 197 or anything resembling Senate Bill No. 197.

Senate Bill No. 197 practically deprives the people of any voice in the management of their schools; first, by removing boards of education from the control of the elective or appointive power; second, by subordinating boards to Superintendents and business managers.

This is accomplished by empowering a majority of a quorum of a board to do almost anything on the recommendation of the Superintendent or business manager, while without such recommendation a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board is required. There are some things like the appointment of Assistant Superintendents, Superintendent of Buildings, architect, and engineer of construction, that a board cannot do even by a unanimous vote of all its members, unless these employes are nominated by the Superintendent or business manager.

Senate Bill No. 197 creates many new and expensive offices. In cities of 50,000 or more population it gives the Superintendent almost unchecked control of the educational department of the schools and to the business manager similar power over the business departments. The vast patronage of the public school system is centralized in these officials. About the only function Senate Bill No. 197 leaves to Boards of Education is that of appropriating money for Superintendents and business managers to spend. The State Superintendent is empowered to remove any member of any local Board of Education, and there seems to be no appeal from such action. Under such circumstances self-respecting men will decline to serve on Boards of Education.

Senate Bill No. 197 gives the Superintendent and business manager, to all intents and purposes, unlimited tenure of office, while subjecting Principals and teachers to a contract system. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If the yearly contract is so desirable for Principals and teachers, why is it not equally good for Superintendents and business managers? Senate Bill No. 197 makes the Superintendent the arbiter of the appointment, promotion, reappointment, and dismissal of Principals and teachers. It provides for an enormously expensive system of superintendence, but offers nothing that would attract to the profession of teaching those talented, cultured, and independent spirits without whom the American school system will soon lose the character that has made it pre-eminently the educator of the world.

In brief, Senate Bill No. 197 takes from the people the control of their schools, shears Boards of Education of their most important prerogatives, and vests them in officials who are in name the servants but who are in fact the masters of the board; it vastly increases the expense of the schools while correspondingly decreasing their quality; it enslaves Principals and teachers; it is an unjust and dangerous measure.

A number of "indorsements" of Senate Bill No. 179 have been published, which confine themselves chiefly to eulogizing the author of the bill and to asserting that it is a desirable law. The "indorsers" disdain to enter into particulars, while the opponents of the measure demand that it shall be discussed article by article, paragraph by paragraph.

Dr. Poland, City Superintendent of Paterson, has published a letter commending Senate Bill No. 197, but he ignores completely its obnoxious features. I refer to the autocratic and arbitrary powers over the people and over Boards of Education, Assistant Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other employes which Senate Bill No. 197 confers on Superintendents and business managers. A Superintendent, however, can hardly be expected to condemn measures conceived for his especial benefit, or to call public attention to points that are certain to be condemned as soon as the light of publicity is turned upon them. Dr. Poland has been invited to discuss Senate Bill No. 197 on the public platform. Of course he will welcome so favorable an opportunity for acquainting the people of his city with the virtues of an act he so unqualifiedly approves and which is of so tremendous importance to them.

A committee of the Council of Education, which conceals its identity under the signature of "Committee," appointed to consider Senate Bill No. 197, restricts its report chiefly to exploiting the character of the commission and questioning the sincerity of the critics of the bill. It recommends that "it is the sense of the Council that attacks on the bill, without regard to the truth of the assertions offered in such attacks, are to be deprecated." To which we all respond with a fervent Amen! What the people and the teachers want is the truth, and the whole truth, about so momentous a piece of legislation as the State school law.

None know better than Dr. Poland and this "committee" how unutterably hateful to the vast majority of teachers is Senate Bill No. 197. I will not assert that they comprehend how burdensome it will be to taxpayers, how detrimental to the best educational interests of the people. Of course the Council of Education approves Senate Bill No. 197. It would be astonishing if it did not. Superintendents control the Council of Education, and Superintendents are the chief beneficiaries of Senate Bill No. 197. The extreme importance to the people of New Jersey of the work to be accomplished by this commission must arouse the interest of all persons interested in education and the welfare of the public schools, and to accomplish results best calculated to subserve the interests of our schools the doors of the commission should be thrown open to the public.

The circular issued by the commission contains the warning: "Unless you help us now, you will have no right in the future to find fault with our work." Let the commission hold public hearings, when teachers, and citizens as well, may appear before it and unreservedly present their views and opinions in this matter. Such a course taken by the commission would relieve it from the suggestion that it was forcing the matter with a high hand.

(Miss) ELIZABETH A. ALLEN.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 16, 1899.

COLORADO'S SILVER SUIT.

The Sooner a Final Decision Is Attained the Better.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Leader.

The State of Colorado is going to sue the United States to compel the resumption of silver coinage. The dispatches do not indicate what form of suit will be brought, but the purpose of it will be "to test the legality of the demonetization of silver." The suit will be begun in the District Court of Colorado, but the intention is to take it to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the real battle will be fought.

The United States Monetary League, a free silver organization, seems to have the matter in charge and its agents have been authorized to appeal to all the silver States for funds to defray the expenses of prosecuting the suit.

There is no reason why the monetary interests of all the States should not contribute, nor is there reason to suppose they would not if the matter were sufficiently considered to be thoroughly understood by them.

A decision by the court of last resort as to the legality and constitutionality of all our silver legislation will do much to finally end discussion of this question. The argument of it before the court divested as it will have to be of all unsupportable assertion, the false "facts," and invented statistics that have so long been used to support the claims of silver, will no doubt do all that remains to be done to put the matter forever at rest.

To take the question into court, if it can be taken there, will put it out of politics and deprive it of most of its unsettling and disturbing influence. It is the best possible disposition to be made of it. No one need doubt what the result will be. There is no reason why every State should not give Colorado all possible aid and encouragement in securing a hearing in the courts.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 148 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 33.6 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,875; subject to another mortgage for $33,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 873 and 875 Elton Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, each 25 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $2,066; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $12,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 219 and 221 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,504; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 149 and 151 Broome Street, 37.6 by 100, three-story brick tenements, with stores, and four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,156; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, N. Taylor Phillips, referee, 47 to 58 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,637; subject to other mortgages for $56,100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Nicholson, referee, Brown Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Sagamore Street, Van Nest, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $344; subject to another mortgage for $4,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, running through to Fourth Avenue, adjoining the lands of Albert G. Hyde, plot 456 by 340 and irregular, and containing about 2½ acres. Due on judgment, $24,525.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 40 by 92, three-story brick dwelling on 36, four-story brick dwelling on 38; all title and interest of John Walker on Aug. 26, 1899.

NOTICE.

The premises, 156th St. and German Place, on which lis pendens was filed Dec. 19, 1899, has not been owned by me since March 21, 1899; mortgage is not due and will be contested.

JOHN DE HART.

TOBACCO IN WAR.

The Next Necessity to Powder, or at Least to Bread—Experiences of Many Nations.

From The London Mail.

The tobacco and pipes with which the soldier at the front is being presented by the people he leaves behind him form the most acceptable and valuable gift he can have. The comforts of tobacco are never more appreciated than on the battlefield.

The first warrior who smoked was the red Indian, who used to scalp his enemy with his tomahawk, and then, sitting down, smoke a soothing pipe out of the same weapon. At the nead was a bowl; and the hollow reed handle served as the stem.

It was the soldiers and sailors of Queen Elizabeth who were the first Englishmen to smoke. Drake's men puffed "the divine herb," and it is left on record that they did this to mitigate the sufferings of hunger.

Cromwell and his Ironsides smoked, and on the camping grounds of William III.'s army in Ireland large numbers of pipes have been dug up.

At Saarbrücken in the Franco-German war the Brunswick Hussars galloped into a solid mass of French troops through a perfect hail of bullets, cigars in mouth. Time after time German Generals led their men to certain death, coolly smoking. The lack of tobacco, indeed, from which the French troops greatly suffered, was declared in no small degree to be responsible for the discontent that arose among them. The ladies of Germany saw that their husbands, sons, and brothers were well supplied with the weed.

When the Light Brigade was ordered to attack at Balaklava, a regimental butcher was engaged in dressing a sheep. He was smoking at the time, and pipe in mouth and cleaver in hand he charged with the corps and returned—still smoking.

At Sebastopol an Irishman incautiously raised his head above the trenches. A Russian bullet came and smashed the bowl of his pipe, leaving the stem in his mouth. Hastily dropping under cover, Pat expressed his desire to come into contact with "the thafe that shot that gun and spoiled me only poipe."

It was the Crimean war that brought smoking into fashion in England. Before that only the working classes smoked. But the terrors and privations of that exhausting campaign taught the officers that as a comforter and solace tobacco was unequalled. After the war they went on smoking, and the example of the Crimean heroes made the pipe and cigar generally indulged in.

In the very thick of the fight at Rorke's Drift, in 1879, the English soldiers smoked as hard as they fought, lighting their pipes with the burning splinters of wood from the hospital fired by the Zulus.

Wellington was the only General of the last century who objected to tobacco. So strong was his prejudice against it, though it was through tobacco that his men sustained the terrible privations of the Peninsular War, that in 1845 he issued an army order condemning its use.

Napoleon could not smoke, but he was a great snuff-taker. That wonderful strategist Moltke was passionately addicted to tobacco. During the war of 1870 he snuffed half a pound a week. And he was charged for it at the end of the campaign. The story of Bismarck's cigar and how, after carefully hoarding it for the hour of victory, he gave it to a wounded soldier at Königgratz is well known.

After Tel-el-Kebir had been fought and won, Lord Wolseley smoked nine cigars right off.

In Italy and Spain tobacco is recognized as a necessity, and cigars (horrible concoctions!) are served out to the soldiers as part of their rations. In the British Navy this is the same. The Admiralty sells leaf tobacco to the sailor at 1s. a pound.

Lord Penzance and the Hangman.

From The London Chronicle.

When the late Lord Penzance was plain Mr. Wilde he once took an early-morning stroll round Covent Garden Market. There he entered into conversation with an old man of genial aspect, who had just made a purchase of a geranium. Mr. Wilde soon found that the stranger was an enthusiastic amateur gardener, and the pair had an interesting chat on horticultural topics as they walked toward Oxford Street. Suddenly the fare in a passing hansom cab signaled to the driver to pull up, and within the vehicle Wilde saw his friend Sergeant Ballantine. Bidding the old man adieu, Wilde entered the cab. In surprised accents Ballantine exclaimed: "How on earth did you come to know that man?" "Picked him up just now in Covent Garden Market," said his companion. "Well, Wilde," the sergeant remarked, "Your new acquaintance is Calcraft, the hangman!"

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
In re Frank T. Neeley.
In re David Gutlohn.
In re Louis Lewensohn.
In re A. & C. Hirschberg.
In re Hattie Hyman.
In re Matilda G. Crosby.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re Upper N. Y. C. Driver Co.
In re N. Y. C. Dis. Water Supply Co.
In re Bernard Gries.
In re Abrahum Popkin.
In re William C. Casey.
In re Charles A. Tinker.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Mannetti vs. Doege.
2—Fanning vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Prince vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
4—Sadowitz vs. Duane.
5—Lazarus vs. Spencer.
6—McSwegan vs. Ashley Engineering Co.
7—Bauer vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
8—Golding vs. Burstein.
9—Schulman vs. McGowan.
10—Helman vs. Bursteln
11—Bang vs. McAvoy.
12—Fallon vs. Parby
13—Jacobs vs. Lieberman.
14—Levine vs. Levine.
15—Dean vs. Gilmore.
16—Stark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Warner vs. Paine.
18—City of New York vs. Union Ry. Co.
19—Seidler vs. Schreck.
20—Wallet vs. Weber.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—Podmore vs. Seamen's Bank for Sav.
2—Browning vs. Chadwick.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.

2—McDonald vs. Westendonck.
3—Marrus vs. New Haven Steamboat Co.
4—Marquis vs. Wood.
5—Lesster vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
6—Brachfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7—Lee vs. Met. St. Ry.
8—Squillanti vs. same.
9—Kuhlman vs. same.
10—O'Sullivan vs. N. Y. Lumber Corp.

Appeals from the Municipal Courts.

1—Kneustler vs. Doyle.
2—Salzman vs. Lederer
3—Jennings vs. Tomlinson.
4—Murphy vs. Wappaus
5—Weissbrod vs. Dembowsky.
6—Wolf vs. Gross.
7—Craven vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
8—Drake vs. Hanson.
9—City of New York vs. Union Ry.
10—Denike vs. Klinkowstein.
11—City of New York vs. Union Ry.
12—Koerkle vs. Pangburn.
13—Bend vs. Hoffman House of N. Y.
14—Rosenstein vs. Cohn.
15—Thompson vs. same.
16—Petrosino vs. same.
17—Reported vs. same.
18—Powell vs. same.
19—Rheaume vs. same.
20—Rynders vs. same.
21—Rein vs. same.
22—Reith vs. same.
23—Strausky vs. same.
24—Mooney vs. same.
25—McDonough vs. same
26—McCarthy vs. same.
27—McManus vs. same.
28—Oppenheim vs. same.
29—Rorke vs. same.
30—O'Donnell vs. same.
31—Pollock vs. same.
32—Berkley vs. same.
33—Butler vs. same.
34—Began vs. same.
35—Armstrong vs. same.
36—Arfken vs. same.
37—Allen vs. same.
38—Murray vs. same.
39—Murphy vs. same.
40—Mulcare vs. same.
41—Simpson vs. Rotholz
42—Angino vs. Richiardi.
43—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Ins. Co.
44—Ecke vs. Piser.
45—Meseler vs. Corn.
46—Connoly vs. Dillon.
47—In re Brush.
48—Goddard vs. Am. Queen Incorp.
49—Oppenheim vs. same.

Preferred causes.

4123—Rogers vs. Berger.
4040—Franklin Nat. Bk vs. Lewis.
4264—Danzer vs. Stephens.
4287—Marx vs. Degener.
4293—Goldberg vs. Barth.
4323—Sentenne vs. Green
4140—Smith vs. Freeman
4307—Merrill vs. Berger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Tracey vs.

FED BY SENATOR SULLIVAN

Three Thousand Bowery Lodging House Men His Guests.

POLITICAL LINES NOT DRAWN

"Hungry" the Only Password to the Feast—Familiar Faces Missing and New Ones Seen.

There wasn't another man along the Bowery yesterday so much talked about as Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. There never is at this time of year, when the Senator gives his annual Christmas dinner to the lodging house population, which turns out en masse and surges about the doors of the Metamora Club. Last year Mr. Sullivan fed 2,000 men. Yesterday this number was increased to 3,000. Democrats generally rubbed shoulders around the well-laden tables, because that's the sort of a district the Sixth is, but in the Senator's definition of hospitality there is no such thing as party lines, and so it was that Republicans, Socialists, Anarchists, and others were all bidden to the feast, the only password being "hungry."

Hours before noon a long line of men, shivering in the crisp Winter air, spread itself out for two blocks up the Bowery and waited patiently for the feast that Manager George Krause and his assistants, under Senator Sullivan's direction, were making ready in the club rooms at 207. The Senator was present during the morning, and among other things to make him feel good he received a portrait of Mr. Croker from Tammany's leader as a Christmas present. He departed before his constituents appeared, leaving a "Merry Christmas" for his friends, a greeting which was repaid three thousand fold.

The men were fed in batches of 250, and when the first contingent filed in, feasting with hungry eyes on the laden tables, Matteo's band of twelve pieces started "The Star Spangled Banner," and the standing banquet was on. There was no ceremony. The men were too hungry for that. They fell to with appetites made keen by long hours of fasting, and between rapidly working jaws and cheers for Senator Sullivan, the turkey, celery, bread, coffee, beer, and other things disappeared as though a tornado had come along and swept the tables clean.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE SENATOR.

Nearly all the Bowery characters, who live no one but themselves know how, were there. Some had disappeared during the year to better or worse fortune, and new faces and new characters, with "life stories" charged with interest, took the places of the others. There were "Rocks," one of the highest in lodging-house fame, who last year when the Senator was South for his health proclaimed him "high, low, jack, and the game;" "Klondike Sammy," "Tubby Bill," and hosts of others.

"Rocks" was in the van, and right up at the first table under the musicians. "I din't have no breakfast, nor no dinner last night," proclaimed "Rocks" to his next-door neighbor, "an' if any bloke wants to race wit' me in t'eatin' line, I issues t' challenge right to once." There were no takers.

"T'ree cheers for t' Senator!" yelled "Rocks," after the first onslaught, using the back of his hand for a napkin. Yells followed, yells single, in batches, and in waves.

"Let 'er go agen!" cried "Rocks," waving an empty beer glass aloft, at the same time catching a waiter passing with a bucket of hot coffee. The noise was redoubled.

Just then the band struck up "Whistling Rufus," and immediately the cheers were changed to the shuffling of feet, and a dozen men executed a dance.

"Dat's t' stuff!" yelled "Cable Car Mike," a turkey leg aloft in one hand and a glass of steaming coffee in the other. "Cable Car" let out a yell and cut a pigeon wing among the crowd of men, most of whom were too busy eating to do anything but give spasmodic shouts when the Senator's bounty was cheered.

Presently—or, to be exact, in twelve minutes—the first batch was relieved of further responsibility in the eating line and filed down stairs. As the succeeding contingents of men came and went the tables were cleared by the dozen waiters in marvelous time, and the scenes of enthusiasm were repeated. Half a dozen men proved themselves to be repeaters, but no one of those in charge minded that. "That's all right," said Mr. Krause, "but where they manage to stow it all beats me."

THREE DINNERS AND HUNGRY.

"What you t'ink," whispered a robust looking fellow to a companion going down stairs late in the afternoon. "I got tree o' dose dinners, an' I'm hungry yit."

"Say, I got two," whispered the other man, "and blow me if I could eat another t'ing for nothin'. Say, t' Senator's all right. He gits me vote till I gits too old t' trun a ballot, see?"

In the crowd that atterded the dinner were no end of interesting characters, such as only the sub-strata of east-side life is capable of producing. As on previous years, men were there who received their educations in universities, men of business, men who had been lawyers and doctors and who at some time or another had amounted to something in their respective callings. Two familiar faces, however, were missing.

One was that of a Polish Count who up to a few months ago had made the Bowery his habitat for two or three years. His home is he says in Austria, whence he was banished some years ago for the crime of lèse majesté. He came to this country, and in the campaign of 1896 made speeches for the Republican ticket. His work was commended by President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and others, but when the campaign was over he was sent this Count to mingle in the flotsam and jetsam of the Bowery. Four months ago a change came over his fortunes. The Austrian Emperor relieved him of the charge, and the Count went back to his ancestral estates, where he is to-day in his old home, surrounded by an army of servants, relatively as rich as he was poor a year ago, when the Christmas dinner of Senator Sullivan was a godsend to him. Sanitary Inspector Feeney, who assisted at the dinner yesterday, received a letter from the Count a few days ago, in which he spoke of his changed condition and extended the compliments of the season.

Then there was the old man whom the Bowery knows as "Oysters." Last year "Oysters" considered a free dinner in the light of a blessing. This year "Oysters" recines between clean linen in a fine uptown house, the victim of a recent cable car accident, but surrounded by wealth and elegance. "Oysters's" history, might any one ask? "Oysters" had a daughter. She married the son of wealthy up-town parents. He was cast off, and took up his abode with "Oysters" down in the dark east side. Then came a baby, and with it reconciliation, after the mother's refusal of an offer from the young man's parents of $50,000 to relinquish the child and give up her husband. Then it was that "Oysters" was left alone to eke out a precarious existence in selling oysters at a little Bowery stand. A few weeks ago a car mowed down the old man, and his daughter took him from the scenes of his old haunts forever.

STORY OF ONE MAN'S RUIN.

But as old faces disappear in Bowery life, others take their places. In the dinner crowd yesterday Dr. Feeney saw a man, gray of hair and bent of figure, who was his classmate in New York University and who was graduated in his class in medicine in 1880, at the age of twenty-five. Once he kept a large drug store in the city, and was then said to be worth $150,000. He was also a graduate of the University of Heidelberg and of a school of pharmacy in Munich. "A man," said Dr. Feeney, "with a keen intellect, up in history and science, and probably better read than a large proportion of the men one meets."

An unfortunate marriage was this man's undoing. The man, so the story goes, refused to live with the woman who called herself his wife and who was able to show a marriage certificate. He set himself up in practice in this city, but as soon as he had become fairly well established the woman had him arrested. This was repeated until he became discouraged, and drink did the rest. His friends in the profession helped him, but he kept going down. Yesterday he appeared in the crowd of ragged, shivering men, hungry and homeless. Dr. Feeney will make another effort to set the man on his feet.

Of quite another cast is "Tall Twisting Tommy," Thomas Kerrigan from Cork, if anybody pleases. "Tommy" is like "Klondike Sammy" in temperament, and in prosperity or poverty is always good-natured and devil-may-care. They all know him in Bowery lodging houses, where on the cold Winter nights "Tall Twisting Tommy" makes orations. Being Irish, he twists the tail of the British lion in long-drawn-out harangues. Hence the sobriquet.

These are only a few. There are personal histories without end in this under world of the Bowery—histories of young men, old men, decrepit men and lame men, men of all sorts. And to the lame and decrepit Senator Sullivan paid especial attention yesterday. All these were singled out from the long, waiting line and conducted to places of honor, with chairs to sit on and waiters to wait on them. A sequel to the dinner will be the later distribution of articles of clothing to the men who need them most.

"Well, take it all together," said "Rocks," after it was all over, toward dark last night, "t' Senator can have anyt'ing he wants in dis district, from Alderman up to Pres'dent. He's t' whole t'ing."

"He's Irish," commented "Tall Twisting Tommy," "an' w'at more does any feller want?"

Santa Claus is well "sooted" with his trip.

Were you?

If your wife, mother, sister or anybody else's sister bought from us anything you didn't like, bring it back and get your money.

Maybe some of those odds and ends of overcoats on hand to-day—maybe not.

The handsomest we make—rich kerseys; a few silky rough cloths.

Young men's sizes $22; men's $25. Were $30 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

YOUTHFUL LODGERS FEAST.

Inmates of Brace Memorial House and Their Invited Guests on Their Good Behavior.

The newsboys of the Brace Memorial Lodging House, who enjoyed their Christmas dinner last night, wasted no part of the time allotted for the meal in toasts or speechmaking. That part of their Christmas celebration will take the form of a concert to-morrow night, and last night they devoted their undivided attention to the food set before them.

The dinner, which was given by William M. Fliess at the lodging house at 9 Duane Street, was the thirtieth of its kind. Besides the 400 inmates of the lodging house, 200 other boys were served—many of them more than once—with dinners. All of the boys who live in the house were permitted to invite as many of their friends as they desired, and no boy who applied for a meal went away hungry. After the boys had eaten, a crowd of about 150 homeless men gathered in from the streets were allowed to finish up anything that they had left on the tables.

The boys assembled in the schoolrooms above the dining room at about 5 o'clock and went down to dinner in divisions of 165, which is the seating capacity of the dining room. The tables were spread with turkey, boiled ham, celery, mashed potatoes, turnips, tea, bread and butter, and pies. The pies seemed to be the delicacies with which the boys were most familiar, for almost all of them helped themselves to large pieces and refused to eat anything else until invited to do so. Many of the boys thought that the celery was some strange kind of plant, and when it was passed to them pinned small pieces of it in their buttonholes. A few of the boys, after they had finished the dinner, went up stairs again and enjoyed another meal with the next batch that came down, and one very thin boy appeared at the table for the third time. At his third meal, however, his appetite seemed to desert him, for after eating a few pieces of mince pie he retired.

The behavior of the newsboys at the meal was exemplary. At many of the previous dinners it had been their custom to brighten the occasion by throwing pie and bread at one another, but this time they behaved as decorously as if they had been an assemblage of bank Presidents. Some of the invited boys, however, carried portions of their meal away in their pockets. One very small colored boy, who was going out with a broad grin on his face, was asked if he had had enough.

"Oh, yes, Sah," he said, "I got my hunk o' pie all right."

As he spoke a large apple pie which had been concealed under his coat slipped down and fell to the floor. The grin on his face faded immediately when this happened, but returned again when he was told that he could keep the pie.

SIX HUNDRED NEWSBOYS DINE.

Frank Tilford Provides the Meal and a Vaudeville Entertainment.

Over 600 newsboys ate all the soup, fish, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, ice cream, oranges, and other good things which were served at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, yesterday. The occasion was a Christmas dinner, given to the up-town newsboys by Frank Tilford, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam and a member of the firm of Park & Tilford.

Five hundred engraved invitations had been issued, announcing that Mr. Tilford desired the presence of the bearer at a dinner on Christmas day. More than 600 boys appeared. One of the boys, who was present without a "ticket," explained it this way: "I jest told de cop at de door I lost it. Every feller dat wanted to come worked dat gag."

The boys were seated at five long tables, and noise and enthusiasm were kept partially within bounds by the presence of two policemen and Roundsman Maguire from the Broadway squad. The appearance of Mr. Tilford in the gallery for a moment while the dinner was going on, however, provoked almost a riot of applause, whistling, cat-calls, waving of caps, and cheers.

The clearing of the tables was followed by a vaudeville programme. The boys paid strict attention to the sleight-of-hand tricks and the songs of the professional artists, but their best applause was given to the efforts of several of their own number. "Pat" Heavey and "Tom" Ward sang "I'll Leave My Happy Home for You," and "Whitey" Dougherty brought round after round of cheering by his rendering of "You'll Get All That's a-Coming to You." A diminutive negro boy, who appeared on the stage with all the sangfroid of a premiere danseuse, executed what appeared to be a clog dance. He said his name was Richard Hyson, and called his effort "de buck dance." "Nobody learned me," he added. "I jes' picked it up."

The sight presented by the boys in the hall was a motley one. Big boys who ate their dinner with their caps on their heads and small negro boys black as the proverbial "ace of spades" were mixed in with almost every other kind of newsboys, and they gave the forty waiters, who tried to serve the dinner in an orderly manner, all that the latter can want in the way of trials of patience for many days to come. The menu was as follows:

SOUP.
Consommé Julienne.
Radishes. Celery. Almonds.
FISH.
Salmon, mayonnaise sauce.
ROAST.
Turkey, cranberry sauce.
Potatoes. French peas.
DESSERT.
Christmas plum pudding, wine sauce.
Ice cream. Fancy cakes. Candies.
Oranges. Coffee.

AT THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

Mr. Crimmins Feeds the Wards of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Through the beneficence of John D. Crimmins, Christmas became a day to be remembered for a year by the inmates of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor. It was the occasion of the annual Christmas dinner which Mr. Crimmins has provided for the aged people of this institution for the last fourteen or fifteen years.

Just previous to the dinner Mr. Crimmins visited all the rooms, shaking hands with the men and women, and extending to them Christmas greetings. It was 12:30 when the four dining rooms were thrown open, and the aged people filed in to their places. The inmates who sat down to the tables numbered 273. The food was served personally by Mr. Crimmins and members of his family, with the aid of the Sisters. A photographer took flash-light pictures of the diners.

Dinner at McAuley's Mission.

Six hundred hungry-looking men stood in line outside McAuley's Water Street Mission yesterday morning waiting until 12 o'clock, when the annual dinner given by the supporters of the mission was to be dispensed. Most of them waited patiently for some hours. As the mission hall could not accommodate the 600 hundred at once, they entered in batches of 200 each, and enjoyed an excellent dinner. The food was served by S. H. Hadley, the Superintendent of the mission, and a number of men and women who take an interest in the work.

Half Dollars Instead of Dinners.

Bernard Rourke departed yesterday from his custom of furnishing a Christmas feast to the poor of the Eighth Assembly District. Instead, at his place on Forsyth Street, he gave a bright silver half dollar to the very large majority of suppliants for his bounty. Report has it that Mr. Rourke distributed 872 half dollars.

Dinner and Gifts from Miss Gould.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Miss Helen Gould gave her usual Christmas dinner today to the little inmates of Woody Crest, which she founded several years ago. This home for little unfortunates is always generously remembered by Miss Gould, and in addition to the dinner each child received a present.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I can count on the fingers of one hand the years since nearly every one who rode at Durland's was anxious to have 'the Baron' put the finishing touches on her education as a rider," said one of the patrons of the academy as he sat smoking in the café after a sharp spin in the ring. "The Baron was an impressive sort of a fellow, you know, and was a stickler for his title. No matter how familiar you might become with him, he still sort of held you at arm's length, as if a Baron was a sort of thing that a democratic American must not be too familiar with, even though he was a riding master, and he cut some of his pupils who familiarly called him Veitinghoff. He disappeared from view a couple of years ago, after there was a story floated that he had inherited a fortune in Russia, and had come into the possession of the title about which he made so much fuss. Of course, we all thought the title was a joke, and laughed among ourselves about it. He has now turned up, title and all, and with a private physician, a valet, and a bank account to back it up. He seems to have plenty of money, and has recently bought a lot of horses in Virginia and Kentucky. The last I heard of him he was on his way to California to buy a lot more. Says he is going to breed them in Russia as a cross with the Russian horse, and get the fastest and best animals the world has ever seen. His theory is that the Russian horse will furnish the stamina and the American horse the speed, and there is no telling but that the Russian riding master that we used to laugh at so much may yet become the great man in the horse world that he always said he would. But it jars me to think of Baron Veitinghoff being the real thing; I had got so used to looking upon him as a riding school joke."

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Two gray squirrels that were especial pets of frequenters of Central Park, and whose homes were near the Ninety-sixth Street transverse road, are among the lot that have been taken to Bronx Park for the purpose of creating a squirrel colony there. Both were minus an eye, the missing ones having been shot out by boys with bean shooters. One of them, generally known as "Blind Tom," was one of the tamest in the Park, and would scrape an acquaintance with most any visitor to the benches near the lower tennis field. His departure is positively mourned by several who had become attached to him.

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Bridish Johnson, socially as well known here as in New Orleans, near which the famous orange groves that bear his name are situated, has just returned from a hunting tour in the Far West. Arizona was the ground he chose for his sport with the rifle, and while he did not succeed in getting any grizzly bears, he managed to shoot some good-sized mountain lions and cinnamon bears, the pursuit of which afforded a lot of sport. Mr. Johnson is expected in town this week, he having stopped over at New Orleans for a visit to the big farms of the Johnson estate, and to inspect the attempt making to restore the Johnson orange groves—largest in the country—which were almost ruined by the freezes of 1895 and of last Winter. These are in Plaquemines Parish, near the Mississippi delta, and numbered above 100,000 trees in fruitage, with a productive capacity that made them the most valuable in the South. Back of them, and on the Carroll farm, also, are vast cypress brests that the woodsman has never touched aggregating thousands of acres. These are now to be worked, as there seems to be a market for wood of this sort in the near future.

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"The raglan overcoat which is having such a run this Winter," said the fashionable tailor as he booked an order for one, "is a revival of a fashion about fifty years old, and not a new thing, as many people seem to think. Like most of the fads, it is of English origin, and was named for Lord Raglan, one of the best dressers of his day. It is intended for tall people only, and short men should never wear one, for the sloping shoulder is as much a characteristic of the coat as are the two slit pockets at the sides, and the only pockets in the coat when it is properly made. Pad the shoulders or add pockets, and you at once detract from the character of the coat, and that would never do if you would dress in the fashion. So the short and stumpy man should be content with some other cut."

***

"Of all the teams that skate and play hockey here," remarked George Philips, "the one that surprises me most is the Yale team. Hockey men generally know the disadvantages they labor under in perfecting themselves in the game, but the general public knows nothing about it. The team has no rink to practice on, and the only ice they have seen this year is that right here in this rink. The players get to New York as often as they can for a spin on the ice, but all the technical work of formations and trick plays has to be done at home in the classroom, where the study out, as best they can, the plays. There is a roller-skating rink in New Haven, and there they work on the rollers practicing at driving goals. That is of little use, as a matter of fact, for the two styles of skating are as different as can be imagined. I have heard people who have watched the play say, wonderingly, that they should think Yale could turn out a team that would make a better showing at the game. They simply do not know the disadvantages the Yale boys are under, and the mystery to me, instead, is that they do as well as they do."

***

Johnny Reiff, the lightweight jockey who made such a sensation in England this season, and for whom the English turf writers predict a most brilliant future, is but fourteen years old, and the short trousers and boyish knickerbockers in which he was occasionally seen while in town last week seem to fit him better than the dress suit and full-grown men's clothing he wore at other times. He is a very modest and unassuming little fellow, whose successes have not turned his head as "Tod" Sloan's was turned by his success in the saddle. Reiff has been riding but two years, his experiences before his appearance here as the lightweight jockey for Duke & Wishard having been confined to county fairs in the West in contests that were scrambles rather than races. Yet it was in these that he got that experience that enables him now to command a salary of $15,000 a year, with almost unlimited possibilities ahead of him. He is at present in his home in Indiana, where he and his brother, Lester, are to build a home for their parents as a Christmas gift.

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"Miners are a funny lot," said Henry Lippman, who has just returned from a visit to the Cripple Creek district. "They are clannish and they are a high-strung lot, the best of them being Irishmen and Americans. The Irishman is a born gambler, and no matter how many of his 'prospects' fail him he is never discouraged, but after a bit of work in a mine of some one of the big companies, in order to get a grub stake, he goes out prospecting again. Mine Superintendents like to have a few Irishmen at work for them, but they do not want a whole bunch of them, for if a lot get together and outnumber the men of any other nationality in a mine there is sure to be a strike. So the shrewd super gets a crew that is about evenly divided between Irishmen, Americans, and Cornishmen. Such a set will never agree, and they are perpetually jealous and suspicious of one another. So the super stands off one set of nationalities by another, and the result is that they quarrel among themselves instead of with him, and strikes are averted. There seems to be no other way of preventing these."

***

"Billy" Bull, the famous back of the Yale football team of a number of years ago, and recently of Yale's coaching staff, has decided to complete his education as a physician in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. "Will he assist that other Yale player, George Sanford, in making a first-class football team out of the material to be found at Columbia University?" is a question that old players at Yale and the alumni at Columbia are asking anxiously, but from different viewpoints. It was he who helped teach the Carlisle Indians how to kick a football, and it was he who developed McBride and Sharpe as kickers in the last Yale eleven. Yale men do not care, therefore, to see him coaching Columbia, but the undergraduates at that institution would welcome him with open arms, and are already laying pipes to secure his services, if possible.

Judge Lippincott Robbed.

The residence of Judge Lippincott, 132 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. The lower part of the house was ransacked, but the only plunder secured consisted of two overcoats, some table silverware, and a satchel in which was a railroad pass. The goods taken were valued at $94.75.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

OPENING SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS.

Begins This Morning—
Imported and Domestic—
Twelve Great Special Lots.

Last Sunday's Papers Gave Full Details.

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New **Waters Grand Upright** Piano, 7⅓ octaves, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, **very rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality,** and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7⅓ octave, 3-stringed **Chester Piano** for

$180

cash, or $100, payable $10 down and $5 per month. This is a reliable, well-made piano, fully warranted and the best value ever offered for the money.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

Open Evenings Until Jan. 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

Good Digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Annual Sale of Underwear! | Annual Sale of Underwear! | Annual Sale of Underwear!

O'Neill's,

The Big Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear Begins This Morning!

A week earlier, but with even greater opportunities for money saving than last year. We have been preparing for this sale for a long time, gathering the best the trade produced, and now we are ready for you this morning with the largest and best stock of Muslin Underwear ever presented by any house in the City of New York.

Over 75,000 Pieces!

Every one perfect in fit, finish and material and all made in the clean, light and well-ventilated factories of upper New York State. They must not be confounded with the yellow, ill-fitting garments made in the sweatshops of New York and which are so frequently offered at so-called "Special Sales." Here are the details of our great offering. Read them carefully:

Gowns.

Gowns with tucks and inserting, V shape, tucked yoke, edged with Valenciennes lace	49c
With circular yoke of tucks and torchon lace, finished with deep ruffle edged with torchon	69c
Empire Gowns, with torchon insertion and deep edge, finished with revers of torchon, insertion and ruffle, Empire and V shape, neck of embroidery, insertion and ribbon	79c
High V and square neck gowns, Empire effect, embroidery, torchon and Valenciennes laces	98c
With square and V necks of embroidered insertion and tucks and V necks of Valenciennes insertion, finished with ruffle and edge	1.29
Empire Gowns with fine embroidered insertings, finished with ruffle of embroidery and ribbon	1.49

Skirts.

Skirts with tucked and hemstitched embroidered ruffled and torchon lace	79c
With torchon lace of one and two insertings and ruffle, embroidered deep lawn ruffle and cluster tuckings	98c
Skirts with embroidered ruffle, also with two embroidered insertings and ruffles and torchon lace of three insertings and edge	1.29
With bias insertings and tucks of Valenciennes lace, tucked ruffle edged with deep Valenciennes, perpendicular insertings and tucks finished with deep edge of torchon lace	1.49
Skirts with deep umbrella ruffles of embroidery, Valenciennes lace of one, two and three insertings and with torchon lace with double ruffle and inserting	1.98

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, with hem and tucks	19c
Muslin Drawers, with tucked umbrella ruffle	29c
Of Cambric, with umbrella ruffle, insertions and edge of torchon lace	39c
Of Cambric, with umbrella ruffle, torchon and Valenciennes insertings and edge, muslin embroidered ruffles and tucks	49c
Of Cambric, with deep embroidered ruffle and tucks; also with two Valenciennes insertings and edge	59c

Chemises.

Muslin Chemises, with square neck of wide embroidered insertion and edge also in cambric with circular neck and torchon lace	49c
Cambric Chemises with circular neck, torchon inserting and edged ruffle	59c
Of Cambric, with circular neck, torchon inserting, tucks and edge; also of Muslin, with square neck of three embroidered insertings and edge	79c

Corset Covers.

Cambric Corset Covers, low neck, a new French style	19c
Cambric Fitted Covers, V shape, neck of embroidery	25c
Cambric Covers, with low circular neck, French style, torchon lace and ribbon	39c
Cambric Covers, with circular neck, French style, torchon lace inserting, edge and ribbon	49c

In addition we will offer at this sale a host of
RARE BARGAINS IN
Silk and Sateen Petticoats, Eiderdown and French Flannel Dressing Sacques. Also in Eiderdown Robes.
☞EARLY BUYERS WILL SECURE BEST CHOICE.

All Cash Purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

After-Christmas Reductions.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

House Coats
of different qualities of double faced English Cloth
The $6.50 grade is $3.95
" $7.00 " " $5.00
" $9.50 " " $7.00
And a special mention of a $35.00 grade at $18.50
of Black Silk Matelassee raised basket weave and richest silk linings.
ALL AT THEIR 13TH ST. STORE.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Gather About the Festive Board."

Are you in need of one with the New Year guests to entertain? The variety of ours is an inspiration and among our original designs belated by the great volume of Christmas business you will find choice bargain nuggets.

Small round tables, with solid tops, bow or fluted legs; remarkably graceful and rich looking, notwithstanding their plainness. Larger tables almost Grecian in their simplicity and beauty, large dignified tables, handsomely carved, to be extended.

To save money, always

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinées Wed., Sat. & New Year's. POSITIVE SUCCESS. THE LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY. THREE LITTLE LAMBS THREE LITTLE LAMBS. Company of 70, including the Misses Adele Ritchie, Nellie Braggins, Marie Cahill, Clara Palmer, the Messrs. W. H. Philp, Raymond Hitchcock, W. T. Carleton and Edmund Lawrence.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15,25,50c. Marshall Wilder, Jennie Yeamans, Anna Teresa Berger. MOVING PICTURES. (XMAS VIEWS.) 30 other.

PALACE 58th St. &3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. 40 Midget Musicians! PRESS ELDRIDGE, Conway & Leland, others.

CASINO! Last 11 Ngts! Mat. Nw Yrs Day! Adieu Ngt, Jan. 6. LAST MAT. SAT BUT TWO! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl. Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood."

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, Matinées B'way & 30 St. Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN Phone 222 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Special Matinée New Year's. 2D MONTH. Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE. Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday at 2. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD. Whimsical Comedy by H. V. Esmond.

GARRICK THEATRE. 25th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Saturday and New Year's Day. Wm. Gillette in His New Play. Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, & New Year's. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. This Season. Greatest Hit

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinées Sat. & New Year's. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Charles Frohman.....Manager. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. Evenings 8:30. Matinée Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN. Taken from the Romance written by Jessie Fothergill.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Box office open 8 A. M. The BEGGAR STUDENT. Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats 25c. Next Week—DIE FLEDERMAUS (in English).

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST WEEK. VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St. To-morrow Evg., 100th Time. SOUVENIRS. Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Return for a short time of last season's triumph. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. "Another Old Homestead."—N. Y. World. An Everyday Picture of Country Life.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR. SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

THE NEW YORK Pop. Price Mat. Wed., Sat. & New Year's. 2 w'ks only, S. Bernard & Xmas pantom. THE MAN IN THE MOON, Jan. 8, 1st time, "Broadway to Tokio."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Mats. Wed. & Sat. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S Refined Minstrels. Jan. 8th—David Belasco's "Naughty Anthony."

Grand Opera House. James A. Herne's Great Play SHORE ACRES. Wed. Mat. Orch., 50c. Balc., 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "Way Down East." Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S REFINED VAUDEVILLE. Gertrude Haynes and Her Choir. MARIE DRESSLER, LAFAYETTE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Schweighofer BLITZMAEDEL (TELEGRAPH GIRL)

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Grand Concert in aid of the WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL. SOLOISTS: Mme. Gadski, Soprano (by arrangement with Mr. C. L. Graff.) Mr. Alexander Petschnikoff, Violinist (by arrangement with Mr. Victor Thrane,) and Orchestra of Fifty. MR. SAM FRANKO.....Conductor. Prices, $1 to $5. On sale at Box Office. KNABE PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Evg. at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Saligmac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Saleza, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Evg., 30, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.

Sun. Evg., Dec. 31, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich and Olitzka; MM. Campanari and Salignac, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL—NEXT SUNDAY EVG. Sunday Ev'g, 31st Dec., at 8:30 o'Clock. PADEREWSKI. His only appearance with orchestra this season. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor. Programme. Beethoven E Flat Concerto. Solo, by Chopin. PADEREWSKI'S Fantasie Polonaise. Seats at 23 Union Sq and at the Hall. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

THE LAST NIGHT AND THE MERRIEST. HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL. For the charity fund of the Hungarian Literary Society, December 31st, at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Grand concert 9 to 12. Fiery Hungarian dances. Mirthful Peasant costumes. Boxes and seats at Tysons.

COMIQUE Formerly Sam T. Jacks. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. Bohemian Burlesquers. Tobascoscope. (Sensational Moving Pictures.) Extra attraction! Florizell, Direct from Paris

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. PARISIAN WIDOWS. "Tin Wedding," "Manhattan 4."

KNICKERBOCKER. N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott B'WAY & 38TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Xtra Mat. New Year's.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Hart & DeMar, Mme. Herrmann, Canfield & Carleton, Hilda Thomas, Aldrich, Biograph.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week, MEN AND WOMEN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mrs. Leslie Carter in "ZAZA." Evgs., & Mat. Sat., 2.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Female Sword Swallower. Thea.—2 Co.'s.

LECTURES.

EVERY DAY, 2 O'CLOCK, THIS WEEK, FREE lesson for ladies studying French; book complimentary. All ladies "teaching" French cordially invited. Professor BERGER, 853 Broadway.